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Asia Markets Soar, but Crisis Is 'Far From Resolved'

Demand for Stocks Rises After Holiday

By Philip Segal
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Optimistic that financial reforms could spur a turnaround in Asia's economic crisis, investors plowed money into the region's stocks and currencies on Monday, pushing stock indexes in several countries to double-digit gains.

European stock markets also caught the fever, and were further bolstered by the weekend news of merger talks between the drug companies SmithKline Beecham PLC and Glaxo Wellcome PLC. Indexes in Britain, Germany, France and elsewhere closed at new highs on modest gains, and the buying spree continued in New York, where stocks rose more than 2 percent in late trading, largely on takeover speculation. (Page 11)

The global rally sprang to life in Asia. With markets opening after last week's Lunar New Year and a holiday to mark the end of Ramadan, the Muslim fasting month, investors showed renewed confidence especially in Indonesia, the country that has come closest to the brink of complete collapse.

The rupiah rose as much as 28 percent on Monday before closing up 17.8 percent, propelling confidence across the region and making Indonesian stocks dominated in rupiah more valuable from the point of view of foreign investors. Indonesia's benchmark stock index jumped 14 percent, to 554.11, its biggest one-day rise in five months.

Signs of Asian Vigor

Main share index	% change Monday	% change 1998
Hong Kong	1.8	1.8
Jakarta	1.8	1.8
Singapore	1.8	1.8
Bangkok	1.8	1.8
Manila	1.8	1.8
Taipei	1.8	1.8
Tokyo	1.8	1.8
Sydney	1.8	1.8
Wellington	1.8	1.8
Seoul	1.8	1.8

In Hong Kong, the Hang Seng Index registered its second-biggest point gain ever, rising 1,326.24 points — more than 14 percent — to 10,578.60. Markets in Singapore, Bangkok and Manila all rose more than 10 percent. Economists acknowledged that there were regional developments to



A trader in London working through hectic trading Monday as Asia's rally and news of a drug merger sparked gains in Europe. Page 11.

cheer about, but said Asian companies and governments had a long way to go before they could declare the seven-month crisis over.

"This is very, very far from actually being resolved," said Manminder Singh, an economist at Nomura Research Institute in Singapore. While he applauded Jakarta's moves last week to shore up Indonesia's banking system, he noted that there had been no concrete action toward alleviating the country's crushing load of private sec-

The Dollar		
New York	Monday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
DM	1.8174	1.8295
Pound	1.6393	1.6345
Yen	126.52	126.95
FF	6.0905	6.1345
The Dow		
Monday close	previous close	
+201.28	8107.78	7906.50
S&P 500		
Monday @ 4 P.M.	previous close	
+21.00	1001.28	980.28

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In Wake of Asia's Crisis, Praise for Latin America

Past Turmoil Has Bred Hard-Earned Stability

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

DAVOS, Switzerland — While winners are not easy to find in the turbulent wake of Asia's financial crisis, corporate chiefs, major investors and government officials gathered here for the World Economic Forum are beginning to place their bets on Latin America.

Mexico is emerging as the savvy veteran of past turmoil, and is getting kudos for its tough fiscal policies; Brazil is being lauded for having moved quickly to defend its currency and battle inflation, and Argentina and Chile are also moving higher in the esteem of the world's financial and political elite.

Just three years after being battered by their own crisis, the major economies of Latin America appear to have sidestepped the risk of being infected by Asia's financial contagion, according to many attending the annual conference.

"The countries of Latin America will be impacted to some degree by the

Asian crunch, but in going through the Mexican crisis of 1994 they have learned to manage," said Thomas McLarty, President Bill Clinton's special envoy for the Americas.

Mr. McLarty stressed the extent to which Brazil, Mexico and Argentina had been able to avoid falling victim to collateral damage resulting from the Asian financial collapse.

"Brazil and the others," Mr. McLarty said in an interview Monday, "have taken very strong measures that show how much they have gotten ahead of the markets, ahead of the curve, and they've shown the will and the capacity to respond."

"For example, they have drawn the line on inflation, avoided protectionism and showed a commitment to outward looking policies, along with a commitment to democracy."

Goran Lindahl, president of Asea Brown Boveri, the giant Swiss-based

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Hillary Clinton, who called for "a civil society" around the world.

Mrs. Clinton Speaks At Davos Forum

Hillary Rodham Clinton, in a toughly worded speech at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, said U.S. business leaders had neglected their own interests by failing to support "fast-track" trade negotiating power for her husband. She also called upon business leaders to push Congress to approve the payment of U.S. arrears to the United Nations and additional money for the International Monetary Fund. Page 6.

More Rioting Over Prices Hits Indonesia

JAKARTA — Violent protests have again erupted in key parts of Indonesia, with thousands of people burning shops as they challenged higher food and fuel prices, according to police and news reports Monday.

Violence flared during the weekend in up to 10 towns and villages on the densely populated island of Java and on Sulawesi, the officials said, with shops and the ethnic Chinese minority taking the brunt of the mobs' fury.

About 2,000 people pelted shops with stones in the western coastal town of Banawa, in Central Sulawesi Province, before being dispersed by paramilitary and police units, a military officer said.

Another large disturbance occurred in Pasuruan, 750 kilometers (470 miles) east of Jakarta, where 400 people demonstrated in a marketplace against higher kerosene prices, the police said.

"They wanted to attack fuel agents there," a police officer said. "But fortunately, soldiers and police arrived in time." About 30 people were detained for questioning.

In Banawa, security forces regained control after two hours, arresting several alleged ringleaders, the military officer, Suwardi, said by telephone from the district military headquarters there.

"People are still concerned," he added. "Shop owners are still afraid to open. They raised prices indiscriminately and almost every day for basic necessities." The officer said 13 shops had been damaged.

Analysis warn that social unrest could increase as the painful effects of Indonesia's current economic crisis are felt. Unemployment and inflation are rising after a dramatic drop in the value of the currency, the rupiah. Austerity measures, enacted by the government

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Clinton Unveils Balanced U.S. Budget

'End of an Era' of Deficits Also Yields Map for Wider Federal Spending

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton proposed the first balanced federal budget in 30 years on Monday, seeking to reverse the long legacy of deficits that began during the Vietnam War and accelerated over the next quarter century.

The fiscal 1999 budget, which covers the year starting Oct. 1, calls for \$1.73 billion in spending and forecasts a surplus of \$9.5 billion for the year and \$218.8 billion over the next five years.

"This budget marks the end of an era — an end to decades of deficits that have shackled our economy, paralyzed our politics and held our people back," Mr. Clinton said at a White House ceremony.

To underscore his achievement, Mr. Clinton drew a gigantic zero on a chart labeled "1999 Budget Deficit," drawing applause from a crowd of administration officials and congressional Democrats.

The president's plan calls for expanding the federal government's role in providing child care, increasing medical research, lowering the age limits for Medicare and helping to hire 100,000 new teachers to reduce class sizes.

Overall, Mr. Clinton's 1999 budget proposes a 3.9 percent increase over this year's spending levels.

It would pay for it in three main ways: raising \$65.5 billion over five years.

The president's plan depends greatly on a tobacco deal. Page 3.

from a national tobacco settlement that has yet to be enacted by Congress; higher tax revenues, chiefly from tobacco, businesses and investors, and cuts in some programs.

Whether any of Mr. Clinton's spending programs sees the light of day is an

open question, given that the Republican-controlled Congress is more interested in tax cuts than domestic spending.

"We can't go back to the days of skyrocketing government spending, but that's exactly what the president has proposed, with \$90 billion in new taxes and \$100 billion in new social spending," said the House Republican leader, Dick Armey of Texas. "For President Clinton, the budget surplus is the road back to the era of big government."

The fiscal 1999 budget request forecasts surpluses of \$218.8 billion over the next five fiscal years, with \$8.5 billion in

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AGENDA

France to Shut Fast-Breeder Reactor

PARIS (AP) — The leftist government decided Monday to close down the world's largest fast-breeder nuclear reactor that has cost France billions of dollars but functioned for only 30 months of its 10-year existence.

A handful of ministers, meeting under Prime Minister Lionel Jospin, formally agreed to shut the Superphenix reactor in eastern France and convert it to a research tool.

The "deconstruction" of the reactor will begin in 2005 and will cost 10.6 billion francs (\$1.73 billion), Finance Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn said.

The ministers' meeting Monday had originally been set for last month but was reportedly postponed because of differences over the fate of the Superphenix plant.

The nuclear power industry gen-

erates 80 percent of France's electricity and is a powerful lobby.

Mr. Jospin announced plans to close the fast-breeder reactor, which produces more plutonium than it consumes, soon after he took office in June.

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Money-Laundering: Now Global

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NO CLEMENCY — A convicted killer, Karla Faye Tucker, moved closer to execution in Texas. Page 3.

Saudis Stand Firm With U.S. on Iraq

Allies' Talks Stress Diplomacy; 'Grave Consequences' in Store

Reuters

RIYADH — The American secretary of state, Madeleine Albright, said Monday after talks in Saudi Arabia that Washington and Riyadh had agreed that Iraq would be responsible for the "grave consequences" of its refusal to comply with UN arms inspections.

Asked if the Saudis agreed that force was an option, Mrs. Albright said: "We see eye to eye on the issues involved."

"We agreed that diplomacy is the preferred action," she added. "If diplomacy fails to achieve a solution, Saddam Hussein will be responsible for the grave consequences that will follow."

A Saudi statement read on state television said, "The two sides asserted their interest in exhausting all diplomatic means to resolve the current crisis as the failure of such methods would entail grave consequences."

Mrs. Albright, on a Middle East mission to drum up support for a possible military strike against Iraq, was speaking after talks with Crown Prince Abdullah at a royal desert encampment in Saudi Arabia.

"The crown prince agreed with our assessment that the responsibility for this crisis falls clearly on the shoulders of Saddam Hussein," she said.

In Baghdad, the Iraqi undersecretary for foreign affairs, Riyadh Qaysi, denied Monday that Iraq had agreed to allow inspection of presidential sites or that President Saddam Hussein would meet the head of the UN inspection team, Richard Butler.

Referring to a report by the Russian agency Interfax earlier in the day, he said: "That report stated that Iraq accepted inspection of presidential sites and that President Saddam Hussein accepted to meet Richard Butler. That statement is totally, totally incorrect."

Barton Gellman of The Washington Post reported:

"The biggest question during Mrs. Albright's visit to Saudi Arabia was whether American warplanes may use Saudi air bases to stage strikes on Iraq."

People close to the matter said that the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad as Sabah, had granted permission in principle for U.S. pilots to fly F-117A fighters and A-10 attack jets from the Jaber air base in southern Kuwait should diplomacy fail to exact Iraq's full compliance with United Nations weapons inspectors.

Bahrain, Mrs. Albright's next stop on an eight-nation tour, is regarded by the Clinton administration as likely to follow suit. U.S. F-117A Stealth fighters and F-16 and F-15 fighters have been stationed at the Sheikh Isa airfield since November.

But Saudi Arabia holds larger stakes, diplomatically and operationally. The Clinton administration would like Arab political cover for any bombardment from more than a pair of tiny emirates, and it badly needs the use of Saudi air space and airfields to mount the "significant" and "sustained" bombing campaign it has threatened.

Part of the reason is that time is such a crucial factor in the air campaign that the administration talks about conducting if Mr. Saddam does not halt his defiance of the disarmament conditions imposed by the UN Security Council after the 1991 Gulf War.

Some members of the president's senior foreign policy team acknowledged in recent interviews that they are anxious that allied and world reaction, especially among Arabs, will impose practical limits on the duration of any bombardment.

If time is short, locally based American and British warplanes will have to fly a high rate of daily sorties to do the substantial damage they say they intend to Iraq's conventional and nonconventional military forces.

Such sorties would be difficult for the aircraft aboard the three U.S. carriers and one British carrier in the Gulf. They lack the combination of heavy payload and rapid turnaround that would enable

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Colleagues Are Dubious About Lewinsky's Lawyer

Many Say Ginsburg's Strategy May Be Flawed

By Ruth Marcus
and Bob Woodward
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — William Ginsburg, the lawyer for the former White House intern Monica Lewinsky, had just finished doing his latest television interview when he pulled out his beeper and began reading off the latest messages from journalists beseeching him for interviews.

"Call Mike Wallace," Mr. Ginsburg recited aloud, referring to the television correspondent.

"My new best friend," he said. He looked up at a reporter and added, apparently in all seriousness, "I'm the most famous person in the world."

This is the age of the lawyer as celebrity, when Court TV makes the O.J. Simpson murder trial a national obsession and Marcia Clark and Johnnie Cochran Jr. household names.

But even within this brave new legal world, Mr. Ginsburg's fame has swelled to Cochranian dimensions with lightning speed, thanks largely to the marathon media tour he has undertaken since the allegations involving Ms. Lewinsky and President Bill Clinton surfaced Jan. 21.

In Mr. Cochran's case, the outcome was a happy one — his client got off and the case made him not only a celebrity but the host of his own television show.

For Mr. Ginsburg, the story has yet to play out, and many are the criminal defense lawyers who say his press strategy — both his high profile and the particular comments he has made that would appear to undermine his client's case and her credibility — is dangerously flawed.

"I have to tell you I cannot figure out what the strategy is," said William Taylor 3d, one of Washington's leading white-collar criminal defense lawyers. "In the first place, negotiations between the defense lawyer and the prosecutor are always best conducted privately. The opportunity for misunderstanding based on comments to the media is very high. And I can't see the benefit to his client of having him discussing in the media what she says and doesn't say."

He added, "I think it is an unconventional approach to negotiating in a case of this importance."

Ms. Lewinsky's legal position is precarious. She submitted a sworn affidavit in the Paula Jones harassment suit against Mr. Clinton asserting that she did not have a sexual relationship with the president — a statement contradicted by her recorded conversations with former Pentagon colleague Linda Tripp, the tapes of which are now in the possession of independent counsel Kenneth Starr.

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Hollywood of the Mideast

Arab World Eats Up Spicy TV Fare From Syria

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — From Lebanon to the Gulf, television viewers are tuning in to "The Mirror," the Arab world's answer to the American program "Saturday Night Live."

Irreverent in the extreme, the hour-long comedy show takes gleeful aim at uncaring bureaucrats and autocratic rulers.

One recent episode parodied a summit meeting of Arab leaders, depicting them as self-important buffoons whose search for Arab unity ends in squabbles over soccer matches and a riot of hurled paper and insults. Another depicts the Kafkaesque struggles of "Essam" — a young Syrian woman with a man's name — to avoid the military draft by persuading government bureaucrats

that she is, in fact, a woman. In a region where governments have shown little tolerance for dissent, such pungent political satire is as rare as it is popular. What makes "The Mirror" even more remarkable, however, is that it originates in Syria.

Despite its well-deserved reputation for political repression, Syria has emerged as a leading producer of Arab television entertainment, much of it surprisingly bold in its treatment of sensitive themes.

Besides "The Mirror," Syrian-made programs now broadcast around the Middle East include a lavish adaptation of Shakespeare's "King Lear" and such historical dramas as "The Silk Market," a popular serial that casts a critical eye on the unhappy union between Syria

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Newsstand Prices	
Bahrain	1,000 BD Malia
Cyprus	€ 1.00 Nigeria
Denmark	14.00 DKr Oman
Finland	12.00 FM Qatar
Gibraltar	€ 0.85 Rep. Ireland
Great Britain	€ 0.80 Saudi Arabia
Egypt	SE 5.50 S. Africa
Jordan	1,250 JD U.A.E.
Kenya	K SH. 160 U.S. Mk. (Eur.)
Kuwait	700 Fils Zimbabwe



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PAGE TWO

Wealth Under Fire / Ethnic Tensions

For Indonesia's Chinese, Caution Is the Watchword

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

RENGASDENGKLOK, Indonesia — Anti-Chinese sentiment is bubbling to the surface as Indonesian riots, but Mr. Embing, an ethnic Chinese shop owner, says he is confident that if riots break out, he will not be a target.

"Everybody knows me around here," said Mr. Embing, who owns four dry-goods shops in this town 50 kilometers (30 miles) east of Jakarta, the capital. "Even if I walk around at night, I'm safe. People call out, 'Hey, Mr. Bing, how are you doing?'"

Still, like other Chinese merchants here, he has put new iron grates on his shop fronts, burnished his relations with local security forces, set up an informal telephone network with his Chinese friends and stopped driving his expensive car so as not to provoke envy.

And as a public relations gesture, he and his son have printed 600 coupons for distribution to his poor, non-Chinese neighbors entitling them to a choice of a 3-kilogram (6.6-pound) sack of rice or a bundle of clothing.

Though they make up less than 4 percent of Indonesia's 200 million people — most of whom are Muslim — ethnic Chinese are estimated to hold as much as 70 percent of the country's private wealth. In small towns, they are typically shopkeepers and merchants like Mr. Embing; in the cities they control multibillion-dollar business conglomerates.

Part of this picture comes from the historical role of Chinese as traders under the Dutch colonialists. Part comes from the structure of modern Indonesian society, in which ethnic Chinese are mostly excluded from careers in the military or the government.

Thus much of the nation's cash is in the hands of Chinese businessmen, and they are widely resented for it. When times get tough, they know, they are often the scapegoats. Anti-Chinese riots are a thread running through recent Indonesian history — most notably in 1965 when ethnic Chinese were one of the targets in an anti-Communist massacre that took half a million lives.

In Rengasdengklok — and all around the country — ethnic Chinese are taking precautions. In the town of Salatiga in central Java, Chinese merchants are pooling their money to feed a local military unit in the hope of ensuring security in the months to come.

"Everything is calm here," said Mr. Embing, 55, looking out from his Great Blessings clothing store at the town's hot and clamorous central marketplace. "Calm but tense."

Signs of tension are beginning to emerge around the country, from mutterings in markets to anti-Chinese harangues in mosques to sly articles in newspapers about "conglomerates," a code word for the companies of rich Chinese.

Small riots have already broken out over the past two weeks in eastern and central Java. In one case, people burned a small Chinese-owned department store when it raised its prices. In another, they were angered by a rumor that merchants had raised the price of kerosene. In a third, they raided a Chinese-owned rice warehouse.

At the same time, some ethnic Chinese businessmen say they believe that the government is laying the ground for a smear campaign against them to divert public anger over unemployment and rising prices.

Last week, a prominent Chinese millionaire, Sofyan Wanandi, was questioned by the police for what they said was his possible connection to a bomb plot. A small group of students, most of them affiliated with a Muslim youth group, was then mobilized to demonstrate outside an institute with which he is associated. They distributed fliers that pointedly used his Chinese name, Liem Bian Koon.

In another signal, a military official two weeks ago urged ethnic Chinese to "bring home" some of their wealth from overseas to donate to an "I love the rupiah" campaign, implying that they were less than patriotic.

Ethnic Chinese say they can feel the mood changing, and some of the wealthier ones have made sure they and their children hold open tickets to Singapore. Some are said to have stocked their yachts in Jakarta's harbor for a quick getaway.

"I have never been insulted over the last 15 years since I was a student," said a young journalist. "But just last week, I was in a museum and a man shouted right in front of me, 'You Chinese are the ones who are making me suffer! I mean, I hadn't done anything. I was just walking.'"

What people fear now is the kind of violence that swept through Rengasdengklok a year ago, set off when a Chinese resident objected to the noise of a neighbor's Muslim ceremony before dawn.

The riot shocked this town of 200,000 people, of whom only 4,000 are ethnic Chinese. Thousands of people rampaged through the streets



'Everything is calm here,' said Embing Sutiono, outside his Great Blessings clothing store in Rengasdengklok. 'Calm but tense.'

attacking the businesses and homes of Chinese residents and burning down a Buddhist temple and two Christian churches, many of whose parishioners were ethnic Chinese.

As the violence spread, Muslim merchants painted "Muslim" on their shop fronts to protect them. "If we hadn't done that, we would have been attacked, too," said Tati Herliani, proprietor of a tiny auto-supply shop. The protective graffiti remain around town one year later — along with the smashed windows of the now vacant Peska Discount, a three-story department store — as reminders of the explosive anger that lies just beneath the surface.

The ethnic Chinese residents of Rengasdengklok could take little comfort from the official response to the violence. When 55 rioters were convicted in court, the longest sentence any of them received was five months. The resident whose early-morning complaint touched off the riot was sentenced to three and a half years for "expressing hatred against Islam."

An ethnic Chinese man smiled warily when asked about the sentences. "I don't have anything to say about that," he said. "I find it a little confusing."

So ethnic Chinese have begun to band together for their own protection. Shopkeepers hold regular

meetings at the town's biggest Buddhist temple, where they pray for peace and share advice, said the temple's caretaker, Sukartono.

"They understand that this is a time to be very, very careful," said Mr. Sukartono, 49, an ethnic Chinese man who was born in Rengasdengklok. He listed some of the measures they have discussed:

- Try not to raise prices sharply and "mind your language; don't use harsh words."
- Even if business is down, don't withhold employees' bonuses, which are paid in January. Be generous, with gifts of rice and food.
- Avoid displays of wealth, remove flashy jewelry and keep expensive cars "caged" in garages.
- Tone down Chinese New Year celebrations and cancel traditional lion dances in the streets.

"All of us feel the tension," Mr. Sukartono said. "Yeah, of course. All of us talk about it." But not all ethnic Chinese fit the wealthy stereotype, he said, and not all have the same means to protect themselves. Mr. Sukartono has no expensive car to park in a garage and he cannot afford to buy airplane tickets to Singapore for his family.

"Not me," he said. "I'm one of the have-nots. That's the role of the conglomerates: They can go abroad. The have-nots just stay here and take what comes."

PLO Skips Decision On Revising Israel Clause

By Joel Greenberg
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Palestine Liberation Organization's executive committee has withheld a gesture that was expected during the visit here of the American secretary of state, making no decision on amending clauses in the group's charter calling for Israel's destruction, according to participants.

Palestinian officials had predicted that the committee would endorse a decision made in April 1996 by the Palestine National Council, the organization's broadest decision-making body. The council had voted to amend the charter by canceling any articles that contradicted letters of mutual recognition exchanged between Israel and the PLO in 1993.

An endorsement by the executive committee would have been a nod to Israel demands that the Palestinians follow through on the council's decision. But an official statement said only that the executive committee had been briefed on a letter given by Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, to President Bill Clinton at their meeting in Washington last month, which listed the articles of the charter annulled by the council.

Those articles were not specified in the 1996 decision, and Israel has demanded that the Palestinians spell them out in a new resolution by the council.

The Palestinians assert that the 1996 decision was sufficient, although they agreed in an American note added to an accord last year on an Israeli withdrawal from most of Hebron that they would "complete the process of revising the Palestinian National Charter."

In its meeting late Saturday in the West Bank town of Ramallah, the executive committee "took note of President Arafat's letter, and it is on the agenda now for the next meeting," said Saeb Erekat, the chief Palestinian negotiator. "By law the executive committee of the PLO must honor the resolutions of the PNC," he said. "The letter will be endorsed."

After meeting Mr. Arafat on Sunday, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright said at a news conference, "It is my understanding that they have put the issue of the covenant on an agenda item to be discussed."

The Palestinians have written letters to Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain and President Clinton, she said, that made "clear which articles of the covenant they consider invalid, and we consider that an important step forward."

A spokesman for Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said that neither Mr. Arafat's letters nor decisions by the executive committee were a substitute for action by the council, which the PLO charter says is the only entity authorized to change the document.

Louvre Statue Damaged

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — A 38-year-old man has been arrested and placed in a psychiatric unit for breaking a statue of the Roman philosopher Seneca in the newly reopened antiquities section of the Louvre Museum, police reported Monday.

Airline Is Sued Over Medical Kit After a Death

The Associated Press

BOSTON — A woman is suing United Airlines because its planes lack the medical equipment that she says could have saved her husband's life when he suffered a heart attack.

"I want to make United accountable," Jamie Somes, 39, said in a newspaper interview. "They knew before that there was a problem and a need to update their medical kits. I hope they will wake up and take charge."

The lawsuit, filed Friday in federal court in Boston, may be the first to accuse an airline of failing to provide lifesaving medical care in flight.

Tony Molinaro, a spokesman for United Airlines, which is based in Elk Grove Village, Illinois, said Sunday the airline was examining "what the right medical equipment for the aircraft should be."

He declined to comment on the lawsuit.

Steven Somes, a 37-year-old mutual fund manager on a business trip, was sitting in the first-class cabin of a United flight from Boston to San Francisco in October 1995 when he had the heart attack.

He had been given a clean bill of health by a family doctor not long before.

The flight had medical equipment required by the Federal Aviation Administration, including a blood pressure cuff, a stethoscope and medicine for acute allergic reactions.

Mrs. Somes's lawsuit contends that the plane should have been equipped with a portable defibrillator, which delivers a strong electric shock that can restore a normal heart rhythm during some cases of cardiac arrest.

The lawsuit says that although the medical emergency kit "may have complied with certain minimum requirements, it was inadequate to treat a sudden cardiac event such as that suffered by Mr. Somes."

Mr. Somes was in the company of three physicians, including a specialist in critical care medicine, when he suffered the attack.

The specialist, Dr. Paul Covington of North Carolina, directed an attempt to save Mr. Somes's life.

But he has said the plane was missing some of the tools most commonly used by paramedics in cases of cardiac arrest.

Many airlines of other countries carry more extensive medical kits, and several — including Qantas Airways, Virgin Atlantic Airways and Air Zimbabwe — carry defibrillators.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Tokyo Airport Shelled

NARITA, Japan (Reuters) — Explosions at Tokyo's main international airport at Narita slightly wounded one person on Monday and prompted airport officials to temporarily shut down the runway, the airport police said.

The police said that colleagues in the Chiba Prefecture found a launching device in a parking lot behind a hotel near the airport.

Two projectiles were fired at the airport around 8:45 P.M., hitting the paved apron near the hangars. An airport employee was hit by shrapnel and suffered minor wounds. No group immediately took responsibility for the attack.

On Monday, train station chiefs went on strike from noon to 2 P.M. Another strike, this time of all railroad employees, has been called for Saturday at 9 P.M. for 24 hours. And unions have called upon all railroad office workers to strike all day next Monday.

At Rome's Fiumicino airport, air traffic controllers planned to strike Thursday from noon to 2 P.M.

Haze caused by new forest fires reportedly delayed more than 10 domestic flights on Monday at the airport of Samarinda, an Indonesian provincial capital. Fires were spotted in East Kalimantan province last week, raising fears of another wave of the thick smog that plagued parts of Southeast Asia last year. (AP)

Week of Italian Strikes

ROME (AFP) — A series of strikes affecting Italian rail and air transport started Monday and will continue until next Monday, according to unions.

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Europe

City	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Amsterdam	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
Antwerp	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
Athens	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Berlin	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
Bombay	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Buenos Aires	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Calcutta	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Chongming	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Colombo	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Delhi	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Dhaka	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Edinburgh	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
Hong Kong	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Kuala Lumpur	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
London	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
Los Angeles	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Manila	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Medan	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Memphis	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Mumbai	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Nairobi	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Paris	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
Perth	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Port of Spain	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Rangoon	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Rio de Janeiro	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Singapore	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Sydney	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Taipei	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Tokyo	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Yokohama	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55

North America

City	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Anchorage	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
Atlanta	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Boston	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
Chicago	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
Dallas	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Denver	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
Honolulu	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Houston	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Los Angeles	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Miami	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Minneapolis	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
New York	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
Orlando	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Phoenix	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Portland	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
San Francisco	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
Seattle	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
Tampa	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Vancouver	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
Washington	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40

Asia

City	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Almaty	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
Bangkok	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Beijing	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
Bombay	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Calcutta	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Chongming	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Colombo	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Delhi	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Dhaka	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Edinburgh	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
Hong Kong	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Kuala Lumpur	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
London	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
Los Angeles	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Manila	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Medan	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Memphis	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Mumbai	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Nairobi	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Paris	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
Perth	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Port of Spain	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Rangoon	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Rio de Janeiro	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Singapore	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Sydney	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Taipei	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Tokyo	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Yokohama	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55

Africa

City	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	50-60	50	40	50-60	50	40
Cairo	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Conakry	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Dakar	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Harare	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Lagos	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Nairobi	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Tripoli	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70

Latin America

City	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Buenos Aires	65-75	65	55	65-75	65	55
Caracas	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Colon	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Guatemala	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
La Paz	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Managua	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Medan	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
San Jose	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70
Santiago	80-90	80	70	80-90	80	70

Oceania

City	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High
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THE AMERICAS

Texas Closer To Woman's Execution

Board of Pardons Bars Her Plea for Clemency

AUSTIN, Texas — Karla Faye Tucker, a convicted killer who is scheduled Tuesday to become the first woman executed in Texas since the Civil War, moved a step closer to that fate Monday when the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles rejected her plea for clemency.

The board's chairman, Victor Rodriguez, said that 16 of 18 board members voted against commuting her sentence to life in prison. There were two abstentions.

Ms. Tucker, 38, is to die by lethal injection Tuesday evening at a state prison in Huntsville for the 1983 pickup murder of two people from Houston. She sought a reprieve on grounds that she is now religious and no longer a threat to society.

She would be the first woman executed in Texas since the Civil War and only the second nationally since a 1976 U.S. Supreme Court decision allowed the reinstatement of the death penalty.

Governor George Bush could order a 30-day stay of the execution and ask the board to reconsider the case, but Mr. Rodriguez said he closed the door on that possibility by saying this would be the last review for Ms. Tucker.

The Texas board has never voted to commute a death sentence and Mr. Bush has never delayed an execution. Last year, 37 men were put to death in Texas, the most in the nation and the most in the state's history.

The board's decision meant that almost certainly her fate was now in the hands of the U.S. Supreme Court, where Ms. Tucker's attorneys filed an appeal last week seeking a stay of execution. They charged that the Texas clemency process was flawed.

The nation's highest court rejected an appeal from Ms. Tucker in December.

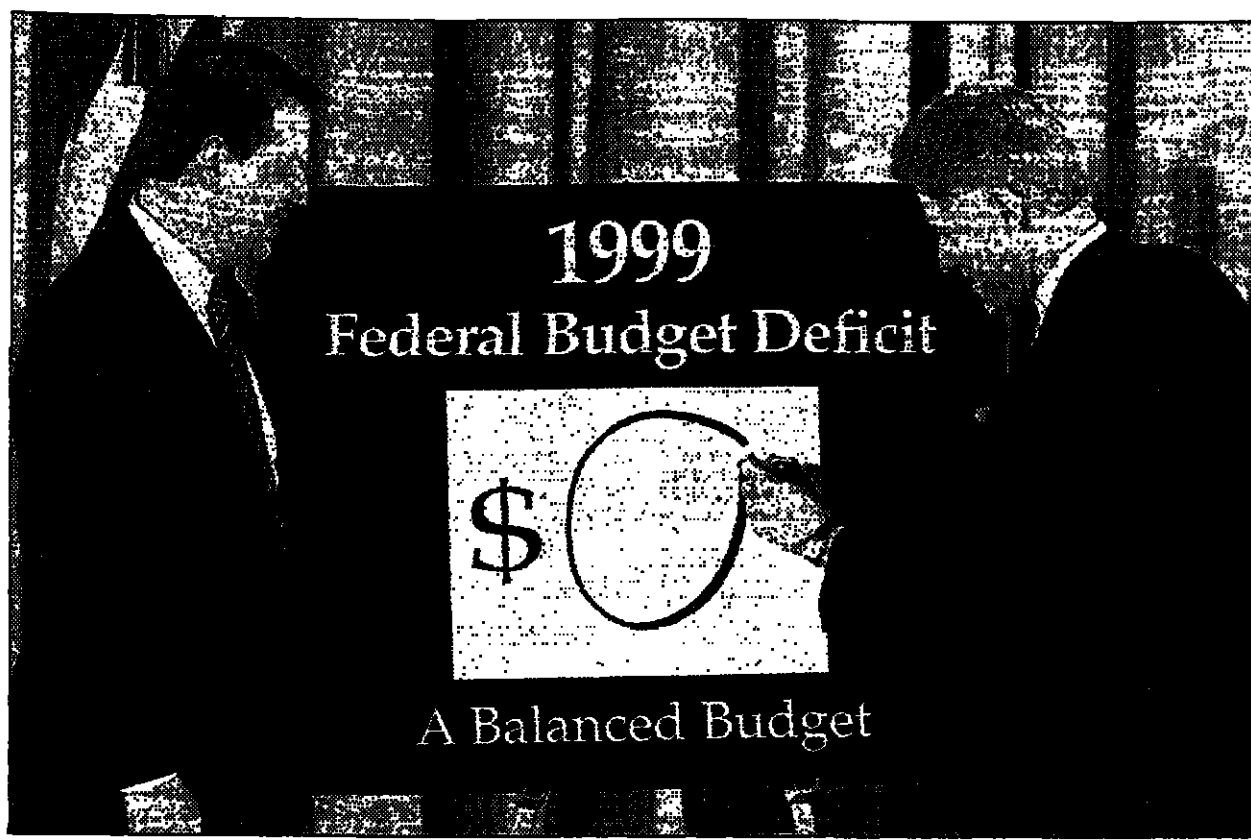
Mr. Rodriguez said the board's decision had been made without regard to her sex. In the end, it was the crime itself that sealed her fate, he said.

"I think the horrible nature of the case carried a lot of weight," he said. "It's not a pretty case to look at."

Ms. Tucker and her boyfriend, Daniel Garrett, were convicted for killing Jerry Dean and Deborah Thornton with a pickup during a burglary. Ms. Thornton was found with the tool plunged into her body. Ms. Tucker confessed to the crime, but said she and Mr. Garrett, who was sentenced to death but died of liver disease, had been using drugs for days.

Ms. Tucker's case has been taken up by religious groups led by Pat Robertson, the television evangelist, and anti-death penalty groups. Pope John Paul II sent a letter to Mr. Bush urging clemency, as did the European Parliament.

The last woman executed in Texas was Chippa Rodriguez. She was hanged in 1863 in south Texas for using an ax to murder a horse trader.



Vice President Gore looking on as President Clinton graphically demonstrated his budget plan on Monday.

Unwavering, Gore Blazes Own Trail

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — When Monica Lewinsky's taped sex and cover-up allegations against President Bill Clinton became public Jan. 21, Vice President Al Gore told his chief of staff, Ron Klain, to issue a simple command to everyone in the office: Do your job. Don't worry about things you can't control.

On a three-day California swing that concluded with his return to Washington on Sunday, Mr. Gore lived by the precept he had laid down. He worked conscientiously, and often enthusiastically, through a packed schedule of events that advanced the Clinton administration domestic agenda and, not so incidentally, strengthened his own ties with constituencies that will be important to him when he seeks the presidency in 2000.

He never faltered in his concentration on the matters at hand or in his avoidance of Topic A: what type of relationship Mr. Clinton had with Ms. Lewinsky. And while he is playing the loyal deputy role to the hill, he is also assiduously exploiting the opportunities Mr. Clinton has created for him, by promoting programs of importance to major Democratic voting blocs and building alliances of his own in business circles that in the past have been Republican territory.

Mr. Gore is happy to hand out treats from the Clinton budget to one and all. On Saturday, he gave Mayor Richard Riordan of Los Angeles and a passel of other city and state officials the word that parts of Los Angeles have been designated as "empowerment zones," entitling them to tax breaks and other federal assistance. Via satellite, he did the same thing with Mayor Michael White of Cleveland.

With Mr. Clinton's blessing, Mr. Gore has used his supervisory role in the "empowerment" program to cement alliances with more than a dozen big city mayors who were not previously his pals. That will come in handy if the House minority leader, Richard Gephardt of Missouri, or another urban liberal Democrat challenges him for the nomination.

On the tour, he also held budget-preview events that linked him with health researchers, school people, law enforcement officials and other such groups. He met with union leaders, Latino community spokesmen and Jewish notables, all of whom play a key part in the politics of California and all of whom have business to transact with the administration.

Perhaps more important for the future, Mr. Gore held three closed-door conversations of a couple hours each with small groups of people from the high-tech world: venture capitalists who finance start-up companies, men and women who are pushing the frontiers of alternative energy and biological research, and the young multimedia innovators of Hollywood.

He calls them his "Goretechs," and after a dozen such meetings across the country in the past year, they number in the hundreds. Fascinated since his Harvard days by the intersection of science and technology with public policy, Mr.

Gore has impressed the successful postindustrial pioneers with the seriousness of his interest in, and knowledge of, their world. In turn, Mr. Gore has begun to lure many of them into discussions of education, urban problems and national security.

One of them, Arthur Levinson, the chief executive officer of Genentech Inc., hailed Mr. Gore at the company headquarters on Thursday as a man who "20 years before others, saw the potential in computers and, as a member of the House, held the first congressional hearings on biotechnology."

He added, "He is the proud patron of innovation."

For Mr. Gore, whose enthusiasm for the high-tech-driven New Economy and understanding of the science and technology behind it are probably unmatched among boomer politicians, this is a made-to-order constituency.

Significantly, it was one of the Goretechs who raised the only question the vice president heard all weekend about Mr. Clinton's situation. As participants in the closed-door meeting Friday in San Jose later recalled, one executive asked toward the end of their futuristic dialogue with Mr. Gore, "Why isn't Washington talking about these issues instead of all this other nonsense?"

Mr. Gore replied: "We just have to let this other thing run its course."

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After Castro, What Then?

Cuban Leader's Brother Prepares to Step In

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

HAVANA — Three months after his older brother Fidel formally named him as his eventual successor, Raul Castro appears to be assuming a wider range of official duties and playing a more prominent role in the running of the Cuban government and the Communist Party, Cuban officials and foreign diplomats say.

A military colleague of the younger Mr. Castro was recently put in charge of a major ministry, and other allies have been named to the streamlined Communist Party Central Committee and its Politburo.

Those and other recent developments suggest, a diplomat here said, "that Fidel has finally begun to prepare for the day when he will no longer be on stage."

Another diplomat said: "Above all, Fidel wants continuity and an orderly transition. He is certainly not ready to abandon power any time soon, but he wants to be sure the house is in order when that day comes, and he thinks the best way to do that is to gradually expand Raul's responsibilities."

Though never discussed in Cuba's state-controlled press except to accuse Cuba's enemies of fomenting disinformation, the question of Fidel Castro's health and succession has become a subject of much speculation here.

The Cuban leader has appeared thinner and grayer in public appearances over the last year, including during the recent visit of Pope John Paul II, and his speech is slower.

At 66, Raul Castro is five years younger than Fidel. There is also a third brother, Ramon, the eldest. Although he won a legislative seat in elections last month, Ramon is not a significant factor in party or government affairs.

Raul Castro has been his brother's most trusted confidant and second in command since the two came to power in 1959; he currently occupies the key posts of defense minister and deputy general secretary of the Communist Party. But it was not until the party congress held in October that Fidel Castro formally designated Raul as his successor as Communist Party leader.

Fidel Castro is also president of the country and commander in chief of the armed forces, and it is assumed that Raul would inherit those positions as well.

"We have to guarantee the revolution," Fidel Castro said in his closing speech to more than 1,500 party delegates.

In addition, the Cuban leader referred to his younger brother as his *relevo*. The term has a primarily military meaning, that of a new commander, but is also applied in baseball to describe a relief pitcher.

"Raul has more youth and more energy than me," the Cuban leader said. "He has more time ahead of him."

Since the October congress, Raul Castro has taken on a role that is more visible and more varied.

In November, he embarked on his first publicly acknowledged trip abroad of this decade, making a two-week tour of China to acquaint himself with economic changes there and, with details of the Pope's visit to Cuba then being worked out, stopping in Rome on his way back to meet with Vatican officials and to tour the Sistine Chapel.

Certain other officials close to Fidel Castro have also seen their roles gradually expand in recent times. The economy czar, Carlos Lage, for instance, now supervises much of the day-to-day administration of government.

But to the United States, any government that Raul Castro might head is merely an extension of the current one-party state. The Helms-Burton Act of 1996, which widened U.S. economic sanctions against Cuba, specifically states that the embargo, now 37 years old, will be rescinded only when "a transition government in Cuba is in power," one that "does not include Fidel Castro or Raul Castro."

At a news conference here last week, Michael Ranneberger, director of the State Department's office of Cuban affairs, minimized the importance of Raul Castro's enhanced role and discounted the prospect of any shift of policy if he should take power. "The Cubans have made clear for some time that that was the plan," he said.

But Latin American and European diplomats here say they detect certain subtle differences of approach and attitude between the two brothers. Raul, they maintain, is more pragmatic than Fidel on economic issues, but perhaps even more dogmatic on ideological questions.

Even as young men, the diplomats point out, Raul Castro was drawn earlier and with more conviction to the principles of the Communist Party.

But Raul Castro is also said to have pushed for economic reforms in 1993, when the economic crisis that followed the collapse of the communist bloc and the loss of Soviet subsidies threatened to bring Cuba to its knees.

"We're continuing to move forward," but he declined, again, to offer any timetable.

White House officials have had no comment on the matter in recent days. Lawyers for the president hope to meet with prosecutors from Mr. Starr's office this week to discuss their response to the far-reaching subpoenas he has issued for logs of White House visitors and phone calls, as well as other material. Mr. Starr is investigating allegations that Mr. Clinton had a sexual relationship with Ms. Lewinsky, then asked her to lie about it under oath.

■ **Ginsburg on Clinton and Israel**

Well before he began softening his tone toward President Clinton this week, Mr. Ginsburg was quoted in an Israeli newspaper interview as saying that, as Jews, neither he nor his client wanted to topple a president friendly to Israel. The New York Times reported from Jerusalem.

Yediot Ahronoth, Israel's largest mass-circulation daily, published an interview with Mr. Ginsburg last Tuesday

that highlighted the Jewish faith of both the lawyer and Ms. Lewinsky.

In an introduction to the interview, the newspaper's correspondent in New York, Tzadok Yehzekeli, wrote that Mr. Ginsburg agreed to talk to him by saying, "You're a Jew, I'm a Jew, so why not?"

Asked whether Ms. Lewinsky sought the downfall of Mr. Clinton, Mr. Ginsburg was quoted as replying: "Absolutely not. We are both supporters of Clinton and appreciate his positions and policy toward Israel. Clinton is very positive toward Israel and the Jews, and Monica and I are Jews. But we can't decide what will happen as a result of her testimony."

Responding to another question about how the scandal was affecting him, Mr. Ginsburg was quoted as saying:

"I'm torn, because I'm concerned about the fate of the presidency in our democracy now, and I don't want the president to resign. Who knows who will come after Clinton and what his attitude to Israel will be."

Senate Budget Committee chairman, said it would be "speculative" for Mr. Clinton to count on the tobacco money.

Mr. Clinton's aides say his assumption that \$65.5 billion can be raised from the tobacco industry is consistent with a call he made last year for a \$1.50 per pack increase in cigarette prices over a decade to discourage teenage smoking.

But just as Mr. Clinton has never proposed any legislation to put the tobacco settlement in place, his budget is silent on whether the money should be raised through a cigarette tax or industry penalties or voluntary payments. That decision is left to Congress.

POLITICAL NOTES

Immigration Service Faces Bid to Close It

WASHINGTON — The most influential members of Congress on immigration matters are moving toward a plan to abolish the Immigration and Naturalization Service, saying they are angered by a series of scandals and mistakes at the agency.

The lawmakers, senior House and Senate Republicans who head subcommittees that oversee the agency's missions and financing, have been galvanized by a federal advisory panel's recommendation to disband the 107-year-old immigration service and assign its duties to other agencies.

A bipartisan bill in the House to transfer all enforcement and inspection responsibilities to a new office in the Justice Department is gaining momentum, and a second, more sweeping, House bill is being written.

Senior Clinton administration officials fear that Republicans will attack the agency to energize support in border states like California and Texas which have large immigrant populations, before the elections in November.

The administration is expected to strongly oppose any plan to dismantle the agency.

Jackson Says Wilson Blocks 'School Door'

LOS ANGELES — Calling opponents of affirmative action "dream

busters," the Reverend Jesse Jackson has stepped up his drive to restore affirmative action in California and compared Governor Pete Wilson to Southern governors of the 1960s who sought to block racial integration.

Recalling the actions of Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas and Governor George Wallace of Alabama, Mr. Jackson said, "Now Wilson stands in the school door," as Mr. Wallace did.

Governor Wilson backed Proposition 209, approved by California voters in November 1996, which struck down affirmative action preferences for women and minorities in the award of state government contracts and in admission to state universities.

Since late last year, Mr. Jackson has sought to build a coalition to restore affirmative action.

"People must not get the impression that the radical resegregation of schools and reduction of opportunities is the wave of the future and can't be stopped," he said Sunday in Pasadena.

"This attempt to resegregate schools based upon class and reduced opportunity is not good for America," (LAT)

George Stephanopoulos, the former White House aide, warning that President Bill Clinton's comeback amid a sex and perjury investigation could be short-lived: "This is a long, long game. The White House had a very good week, but it's not over." (NYT)

underage smoking violations are never prosecuted, officials said. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

George Stephanopoulos, the former White House aide, warning that President Bill Clinton's comeback amid a sex and perjury investigation could be short-lived: "This is a long, long game. The White House had a very good week, but it's not over." (NYT)

underage smoking violations are never prosecuted, officials said. (AP)

• Flying debris from a helicopter undergoing maintenance killed two soldiers and injured a third at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The army gave no details of the accident involving a UH-60 Black Hawk. (AP)

• The groundhog in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, is predicting six more weeks of ice and snow after seeing his shadow. The town has a 112-year-old tradition in which a hibernating groundhog is yanked from his burrow every Feb. 2 to make his weather "prediction." (AP)

• Utah judges tired of seeing the same adolescents in trouble for underage smoking are pushing the state to set up special tobacco courts. Teenagers would be sent to the court for their fourth smoking offense. Many

underage smoking violations are never prosecuted, officials said. (AP)

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Clinton's Budget Leans On a Tobacco Settlement

More Than \$65 Billion From Pending Deal Will Be Needed to Prop Up Package of Initiatives

By Alison Mitchell
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The \$1.7 trillion budget unveiled Monday by President Bill Clinton is built on a grand political bargain: Appealing new programs are linked to congressional approval of the national tobacco settlement.

The president's strategy is also a grand gamble. A significant share of his initiatives would be financed with tobacco funds — \$65.5 billion over five years — even though the Republican-controlled Congress has yet to enact the \$368.5 billion tobacco settlement. The deal's prospects are far from certain.

But the budget, as described by administration officials, is constructed to set up political trade-offs that Mr. Clinton can use to urge Congress, with its Republican majority, into action.

Tobacco funds would pay for these initiatives:

• The states would get \$1.2 billion in the new fiscal year and \$7.5 billion over five years in grants for child care and child development programs.

• School districts and states would get \$1.1 billion in the next fiscal year and \$7.3 billion over five years to hire 100,000 teachers and reduce first-grade, second-grade and third-grade class sizes.

• An effort to enroll more lower income children in Medicaid, the federal health insurance program for the poor, would be financed with \$900 million over five years.

• The Food and Drug Administration, the nation's watchdog on food and drug safety, would get \$1.2 billion over five years.

• At the National Institutes of Health, more than \$25 billion in research funds over five years are pegged to tobacco money. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention would get \$400 million over the same period to fight smoking.

• An extra \$800 million would pay for trials of cancer therapies among Medicare patients.

In addition, \$22.3 billion in tobacco money would go to the states over five years to use as they see fit, to anti-smoking programs and to tobacco farmers.

Mr. Clinton could have chosen another avenue to pay for many of these programs. For the first time since the federal fiscal year of 1969, the government expects to run a surplus. Government officials said the new budget envisions a \$9.5 billion surplus next year, growing to a cumulative \$218.7 billion surplus in the year 2003.

But the president's decision to use tobacco funds to bankroll \$65.5 billion in federal programs over that five-year period is one of the devices he used to propose new spending while preserving the surplus. The surplus, Mr. Clinton has said, will be devoted to shoring up the Social Security system.

Even if Congress ultimately fails to enact the tobacco deal, thereby killing the president's new programs, Democrats can come away with a potent political

issue, Mr. Clinton's aides said. They will accuse the Republicans of favoring the tobacco industry over children and health.

"This year this Congress has a choice to make," said Rahm Emanuel, Mr. Clinton's senior adviser. "They can either stand shoulder-to-shoulder with corporate tobacco and their profits or protect our children and ensure their health and safety."

Republicans, who receive far more in campaign contributions from the tobacco industry than do Democrats, are angry over the trap that Mr. Clinton has set for them. Pete Domenici of New Mexico, the

Senate Budget Committee chairman, said it would be "speculative" for Mr. Clinton to count on the tobacco money.

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Côte d'Azur:

Where Multimedia Flourishes on February 5, 1998

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

EUROPE

Legal Ethnic Cleansing Keeps Sarajevo Muslim

Laws Hinder Return of Minority Refugees

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Several times a month, Borislav and Dusanka Birg walk past their apartment in this city and sadly shake their heads. Having fled on the eve of war in 1992 with just one piece of luggage, they have been trying to reclaim their home for more than two years.

Of Croatian and Serbian descent in a city that is now 87 percent Muslim, the Birgs have run into a mass of red tape and not-so-subtle discrimination from local authorities. Their application to reclaim their home was refused, their appeal was ignored, and when they tried to occupy their apartment anyway, soldiers briefly choked Dusanka Birg and then ejected the couple.

The two-bedroom unit is the only vacant one of 12 in a refurbished building. Its dark windows and decrepit interior, foreign officials here say, are symbolic of the Bosnian government's failure to implement repeated pledges to foster the rebirth of a multiethnic society. As one United Nations official who has been pressing for action asserted, the city is tough on Dusanka because she is a Serb.

"It's goal is to keep them from coming back," he added.

An examination of the Birg case and many similar ones suggests that, by wide consent, ethnic cleansing in this country continues — except that it is now accomplished by legal means instead of armed conflict.

After the war ended in 1995, the two newly established political entities in Bosnia — the Serb Republic and the Muslim-Croat federation — each enacted laws and regulations meant to freeze communal concentrations and obstruct the return of minority refugees to their prewar homes.

The effort has been largely successful. Less than 9 percent of the 400,000 refugees who have returned to their homes since 1995 are minorities in their immediate communities. As a result, postwar migration patterns have mostly reinforced the war's impact, complicating the West's aim of turning back the clock to prewar integration.

Foreign frustration with these obstacles has reached a boiling point. At U.S. urging and with the support of the international community's high representative in Bosnia, a one-day conference will be convened here Tuesday to spotlight the failure of the government to allow — much less promote — minority resettlement.

The conferees will set a series of short deadlines for the government to adopt new laws, resolve dozens of housing disputes and permit thousands of minority refugees to return to Sarajevo. To ensure that the message is heard, U.S. and European diplomats at the conference also plan to threaten a cutoff of tens of millions of dollars in aid to Sarajevo if the deadlines are not met.

The goal is make a showplace of the capital city, whose prewar population was roughly 50 percent Muslims, 27 percent Serbs, and 7 percent Croats.

"Sarajevo is what it's all about," said Andy Bearpark, a British diplomat who is deputy high representative for reconstruction and return. "If you get that right, you get a multiplier effect. This conference is meant to raise the political temperature."

The principal obstacle to allowing minority refugees to return is a 1995 Bosnian law that gave former residents two weeks to reclaim their homes after the Dec. 22 cease-fire that year, a tight deadline at a time when factional hostility was still high. If they did not meet it, their property was declared abandoned and given to someone else. Because the law was never publicized outside the country, hundreds of thousands of minority refugees are now without legal recourse.

The Bosnian Parliament has also voted to deny refugees the right to return to thousands of apartments owned by the Yugoslav Army before the war by nullifying contracts for the sale of those apartments to their prewar inhabitants. The Bosnian Army has declared many of the apartments abandoned and transferred them to favored war veterans.

UN aid workers here can tick off dozens of cases of Serbs or Croats abused by arbitrary regulations, such as that of one man whose documents were not accepted because they were in the Cyrillic lettering commonly used by Serbs. Many were barred because they appeared on the wrong day to pick up keys; others were told officially that their homes were uninhabitable, even though they were occupied by Muslims.

"People are asked to run after documents and papers for which there is no basis in the law," said Pandurevic Mladen, vice president of the local Serbian Civic Council. "When we find out and make pressure, they back off but always make up something else."

The Bosnian government "has basically closed" Sarajevo through its property laws and has been "dancing around" to avoid amending those laws, said the U.S. special envoy on Bosnia, Robert Gelbard, who conceived the conference.

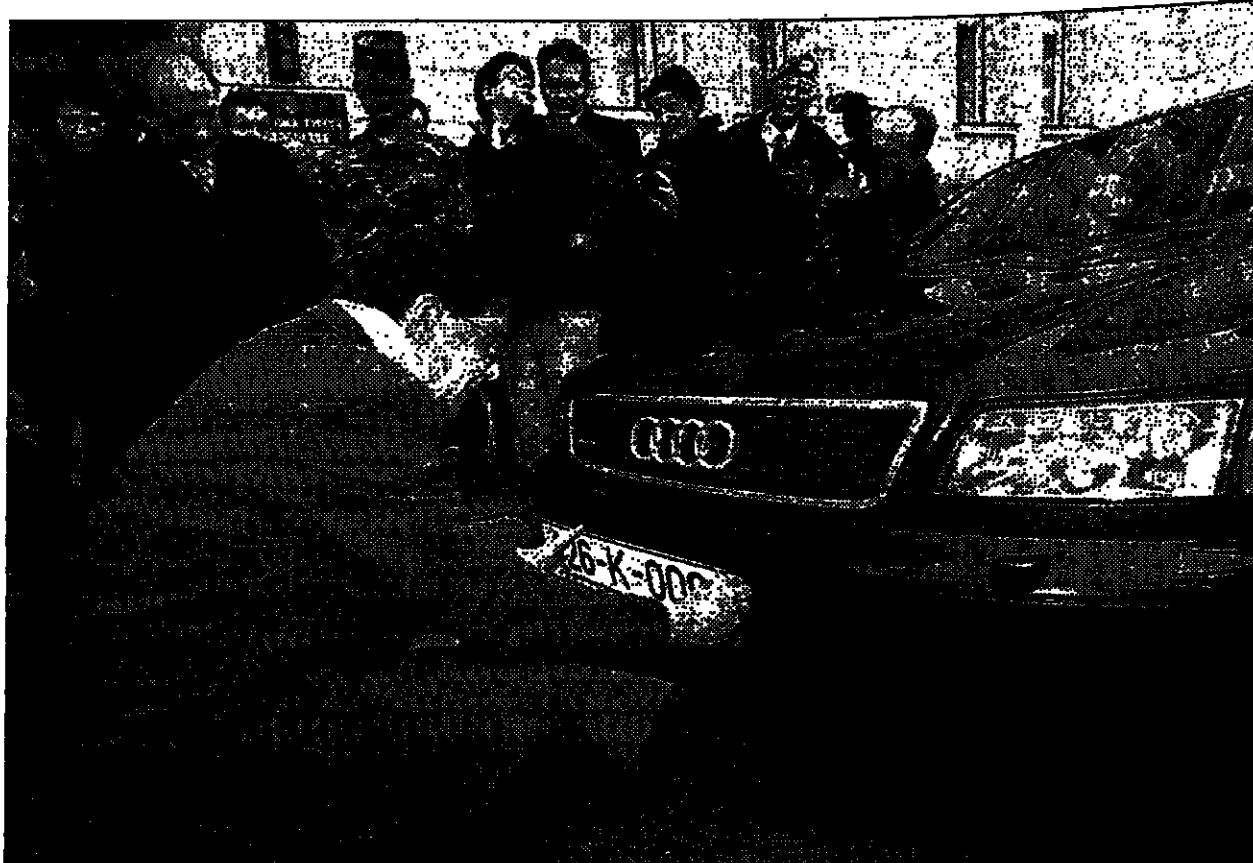
Government officials here acknowledge making mistakes, but say that UN and American officials exaggerate them. Mirza Hajric, an adviser to President Alija Izetbegovic, said housing disputes had arisen from government inefficiency and because there were simply not enough apartments.

"The problem is that 30 percent of the housing was destroyed and 15,000 foreigners are living here" to administer aid programs, Mr. Hajric said.

He conceded, however, that the squeeze resulted in part from the fact that multiple dwelling units have come under the control of owners who had just one unit before the war.

One such case involves Margarit Tomik, a well-known singer from Sarajevo. She left during the war to perform benefit concerts. When she returned a senior aide to Mr. Izetbegovic had taken over her apartment and her art collection.

"That story has been around and around," said Mr. Hajric. "I agree it is a horrible case, but all these human-rights people talk about the same cases, and it seems like there are more" than really exist.



Hans Schumacher, deputy UN envoy for Bosnia, adjusting new plates Monday on a car of the Serb Republic in Banja Luka. The plates do not indicate the vehicle's origin, which is expected to aid freedom of movement.

Money-Laundering: Now Global, and Piling Up

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times

LONDON — John Moscow, the hard-driving, tough-talking assistant district attorney for New York, sent shivers through British financial circles last year when he declared here that his office might begin filing criminal charges against overseas bank employees who fail to spot and report money-laundering schemes involving U.S. and foreign banks.

British banking executives fumed. The New York prosecutor, they said, had no right to threaten citizens and institutions of other countries. The British Bankers Association and individual bankers accused the United States of arrogantly assuming extraterritorial powers.

But the Bank of England warned British financiers that, whatever they might think about it, the uncompromising U.S. attitude toward money-laundering was a fact they would ignore at their peril.

The bank's refusal to side with British bankers was not as surprising as it might seem. Money-laundering — manipulating money to disguise its criminal origins — has become global in scope.

Once confined to Switzerland and the Caribbean countries, cleansing the fruits of crime has become a highly profitable growth industry almost everywhere. And everywhere money is laundered, honest businesses and government institutions are contaminated, experts say.

"With money-laundering, dirty money flows downhill," said Stanley Morris, director of the U.S. Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Net-

work. And it brings organized crime and other problems with it, he added.

Part of the difficulty in combating money-laundering is simple human greed. For unscrupulous bankers, the temptation to reap profits by servicing the enormous amounts of money gushing from drug trafficking and other criminal activity can prove irresistible.

More than that, the issue can seem remote to the public. The weapons used against money-laundering are the dusty tools of book-keeping and financial reporting — not high-tech gadgets or eye-catching SWAT team raids.

A larger problem, officials say, is that the steps needed to detect and thwart money-laundering collide with long-established rules and deeply ingrained attitudes inside the banking industry about customers' privacy. Bankers tend to balk at looking too closely into the activities of their customers.

"I'm not looking for a squabble," Mr. Moscow said, but "money-laundering is a problem and banking secrecy is a big thing. There are some people who think there should be banking secrecy and no questions asked. I disagree."

Mr. Moscow admits that London and other overseas financial centers are only

part of the problem. "I'm not conceding the money-laundering title to London. We do more of it in New York," he said. "But we're not going to tolerate our bad guys moving money from New York to London banks and using that to say they are out of our jurisdiction."

His comments came a day after a survey was published showing that, in London alone, one in five bank or other financial officers responsible for reporting suspicious transactions had received inadequate training to meet obligations to do so.

A survey shows that, in London alone, one in five bank or other financial officers responsible for reporting suspicious transactions had received inadequate training to meet obligations to do so.

received inadequate training to meet legal obligations to do so.

As the problems spawned by illegal money multiply, however, pressure to change attitudes is mounting as well. And the American prosecutor's threat, which reflects an increasingly tough U.S. attitude toward money-laundering, is beginning to be taken seriously by British bankers. Since his remarks, Mr. Moscow said, his office "absolutely has received more cooperation from London banks."

If U.S. officials see growing recognition of the problem and greater willingness to adopt new strategies against it, they say problems remain. For example, Mr. Moscow said that "the position of the Swiss banks, that they are outside our jurisdiction even when they have branch

banks in New York, is unacceptable."

Britain has particular problems. By some estimates, as much as \$500 million generated by criminal activities — notably drug smuggling and Russian organized crime — pulses through London financial institutions daily, and British police officials say the presence of so much dirty money is corrupting the country's law enforcement agencies.

"Money has been pouring into London from Russia and Eastern Europe, and it's estimated that about \$500 million is being laundered in the city at all times," said Bryan West, vice president of Citibank and former superintendent of the London Metropolitan Police.

British banks and financial institutions are required to report suspicious financial transactions to the National Criminal Intelligence Service, which plays a major role in combating money-laundering in Britain. The number of disclosures per year has increased from 600 when it came into being in 1987 to 16,125 in 1996. Officials estimate that 1997 disclosures totaled more than 18,000.

Police officials here have expressed concern that the presence of so much "dirty money" is having a corrupting influence on the London police. Before retiring recently as director-general of the National Criminal Intelligence Service, Albert Pacey warned that millionaire criminals increasingly were trying to corrupt or compromise the city's detectives.

A huge increase in the smuggling of heroin, mostly from Turkey and Northern Cyprus, has been responsible for much of the dirty money in London.

German States Ponder Policy Of Deportation Of Algerians

Reuters

BONN — A plan to halt deportations of Algerian refugees from Germany to their homeland appeared unlikely to gain the necessary support from state interior ministers meeting in Bonn on Monday.

Some of Germany's 16 states earlier this month placed a temporary ban on deporting Algerians after the recent escalation of violence in the North African country.

But unless the temporary ban is translated into a formal, nationwide halt in deportations at the meeting of state ministers, it expires immediately and individual states will no longer be able to delay deportations.

The large southern state of Bavaria said before the talks it would not give its support to the plan, instead backing the line taken by the federal authorities in Bonn, that deportations must continue on a case-by-case basis.

The Bavarian interior minister, Günther Beckstein, said Germany would become "the No. 1 refugee country" if a blanket ban on deportations was agreed.

Germany "would yet again take the full burden," Mr. Beckstein said in a radio interview, referring to Bonn's acceptance of some 350,000 refugees from Bosnia, more than the number taken in by the rest of the European Union put together.

Germany has an Algerian population of around 17,500.

U.S. Toll Report Denounced

Algeria on Monday denounced a State Department report that claimed 70,000 had died in the Algerian violence since 1992, saying the report was flawed by a "notable lack of exactitude," Agence France-Presse reported from Algiers.

An Algerian Foreign Ministry spokesman quoted by the official APS press agency said the actual death toll from the violence was 26,536.

BRIEFLY

Greek Farmers Block Highway

ATHENS — Farmers moved to block Greece's main north-south highway with thousands of tractors Monday to protest the government's economic austerity program.

In a parallel protest, civil servants staged a rally outside Parliament in Athens to oppose a new law that will slash pay benefits.

The two sets of protests were part of a wave of anti-government strikes that have engulfed Greece for more than a week. (Reuters)

Madrid Reports Arrests of ETA Unit

MADRID — The Interior Ministry said Monday that it had broken up the support network for a unit of the separatist organization ETA after a series of arrests last week.

Nine people arrested last Tuesday in raids across northern and eastern Spain were directly or indirectly linked to attacks by the Vizcaya unit of ETA, the ministry said in a statement. ETA is a Basque-language acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty.

The arrests had "almost totally" broken up the Vizcaya commando, the statement said. (AFP)

Britain to Reduce Blood-Alcohol Limit

LONDON — The British government said Monday that it planned to introduce harsher laws against drunken driving in a bid to reduce the more than 500 alcohol-related deaths that occur annually on the country's roads.

Among the measures being considered is a reduction of the drink-drive limit to the equivalent of about a pint of beer or two small glasses of wine.

The cut, to 50 milligrams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood from the current 80 milligrams, might spare 50 lives and about 250 serious injuries annually, the government said in a document. The document also suggested an increase in the powers of the police to stop vehicles and test drivers. (Reuters)

Vatican to Examine Vienna Sex Case

VIENNA — The archbishop of Vienna who resigned in 1995 amid a battery of sex allegations faces a Vatican inquiry, his successor said.

Hans Hermann Groer, 78, who had been archbishop since 1986, faces charges he sexually molested several people in the 1960s and 70s when he was a church official and theology teacher.

The new archbishop, Christoph Schoenborn, confirmed Sunday that the Vatican would "soon" carry out an investigation. After resigning, Monsignor Groer withdrew to a Benedictine abbey and kept a strict silence about the charges. The affair resurfaced last week when fresh charges of sexual abuse were leveled at him. (AFP)



President Vaclav Havel and his wife Dagmar, behind him, greeting well-wishers Monday outside Prague Castle.

Havel Is Sworn In for Final Term in Prague

Reuters

PRAGUE — President Vaclav Havel was officially sworn in for his second and final five-year term of office on Monday at a special joint session of Parliament.

After the brief ceremony in the me-

dieval Vladislav Hall of Prague Castle, attended by Prime Minister Josef Toman and his government, a 21-gun salute echoed across the city.

Mr. Havel, 61, a former dissident playwright, was narrowly re-elected by Parliament on Jan. 20. He needed two

rounds of voting in the joint session to secure victory, eventually polling 99 votes, a majority of one among the 197 deputies present.

Under the constitution, this must be his last term.

The ceremony was boycotted by both the far-right Republican Party and by the Communists, but many other legislators were also absent.

The Republicans are challenging the validity of Mr. Havel's election in the constitutional court. The party's leader, Miroslav Sladek, ran against Mr. Havel but was not allowed to vote as he was in jail, awaiting trial on charges of spreading racial hatred.

The Mirror and the Daily Mail said the pictures of the four-door Citroen AX had been taken by an Australian couple on holiday in the French capital.

Both papers said the car had chased a decoy Mercedes car similar to the one in which Diana was killed. They raised the possibility that the car could have realized it was chasing a decoy and switched to the one carrying Diana.

French Dismiss Car Videotape in Diana's Death

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — French detectives expressed strong reservations on Monday about videotape pictures published by British newspapers of a white car they said might have been involved in a collision with Diana's Mercedes shortly before the Princess of Wales was killed on Aug. 31.

The Mirror and the Daily Mail pub-

lished pictures of a white Citroen AX parked outside the Ritz Hotel in Paris on the night Diana died, saying it could be the "mystery" car French prosecutors have been searching for.

But the police here said Monday that only a white Fiat Uno could have been involved, in view of the technical examinations that had been carried out, and said the video was "very vague."

ASIA/PACIFIC

Airliner Is Missing
In the Philippines

Crash of Cebu Pacific DC-9 Feared

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAGAYAN DE ORO, Philippines — A Philippine DC-9 aircraft with 104 people aboard disappeared Monday, and an airport official said it appeared to have crashed into a volcano on Mindanao island.

Ten hours after the plane's disappearance, airline officials would not acknowledge that it had crashed. But mountain rescuers set off at the 8,200-foot (2,485-meter) Mount Balatukan to look for Cebu Pacific flight 387.

The Cebu Pacific plane was on a flight from Manila to Cagayan de Oro, about 800 kilometers (500 miles) south of the capital, when it disappeared after a stopover at Tacloban.

Philippine Air Force helicopters failed to see any sign of the plane before bad weather forced them to halt the search.

"I think we are 80 percent sure that that is the crash site," said Artemio Garcia, chief air traffic controller at Cagayan de Oro airport.

He said residents of a village on a foothill of the volcano had reported hearing "a very loud explosion" near the mountains' summit shortly before 11 A.M., about the time the plane was last heard from.

Airline officials said the plane radioed ground control at 10:48 A.M. — 12 minutes before it was to land — to say that it was preparing its descent to Cagayan de Oro airport.

Local officials in nearby Claveria later reported seeing smoke coming from what they believed was the crash site.

But the commander of the air force search team, Colonel Chris Danu, said in Cagayan de Oro that it had seen no signs of a crash. The search was to resume Tuesday.

Cebu Pacific's general manager, Diego Garrido, asked about reports that the plane had struck a mountain, said, "It is a possibility but we cannot confirm that."

The manager of Cagayan de Oro's airport, Amuril Duran, said there was cloud buildup at the time the plane was to have landed.

The plane carried 99 passengers, including five children, and five crew members, airline officials said.

"There are about four or five foreign-sounding names on the manifest and possibly one Japanese," Mr. Garrido said, adding that two of the passengers had been confirmed as foreigners.

Airline officials said the Cebu Pacific plane made its last contact Monday when it was at 11,000 feet and 37 nautical miles from Cagayan de Oro.

It was also in radio contact at the time with two other commercial planes flying over the area.

One airport worker told investigators that the Cebu Pacific plane's pilot and the pilot of one of the other planes "were speaking casually" to each other.

Cebu Pacific, which began operations in March 1996, is one of several new airlines established after the Philippine government deregulated the aviation industry a few years ago. The airline, owned 49 percent by J.G. Summit Holdings, has had no previous accidents, airline officials said.

The last major air accident in the Philippines occurred in June 1987, when a Philippine Airlines plane crashed in the northern part of the country, killing about 50 people.

(Reuters, AP)

Queen Aside, Australians Start to Shape a New Republic

The Associated Press

CANBERRA — Australians opened a constitutional convention Monday on whether their nation should become a republic, with most delegates determined to drop Queen Elizabeth II as head of state.

Even Prime Minister John Howard, who is staunchly monarchist, said in opening the assembly that "the symbolism of Australia sharing its legal head of state with a number of nations is no longer appropriate."

Australia has been independent since 1901, but like many other Commonwealth nations still recognizes Britain's queen as its head of state.

Republicans want constitutional change so the nation can choose its own head of state, and opinion polls show more than half of Australians agree.

Mr. Howard is opposed to a republic but promised in an election campaign that he would put any republican model favored by the convention to a national referendum by the end of 1999.

That could allow an Australian head of state to open the Summer Olympics in Sydney in 2000.

What the convention must do is sort out how the nation can become a republic without upsetting the system of checks and balances on power that most Australians already favor.

More than 150 delegates, half elected, half appointed, gathered Monday for the two-week debate at the Old Parliament House, where the chairman sat in an English oak throne that was a gift from the British Parliament.

Behind the throne was Australia's flag, one-fourth of it devoted to the Union Jack.

Monarchists insist the current system of government has preserved the nation's democracy and prosperity since it became independent.

Republicans say it is absurd that no Australian can hope to become head of state since the post is reserved for Britain's monarch.

The queen's representative, the governor-general, functions in her stead, signing parliamentary bills and performing mainly ceremonial



Mr. Howard, left, talking with the convention's republican deputy chairman, Barry Jones, on Monday.

Even though at least 78 of the convention's 152 delegates favor having a republic, they are deeply divided over what they want the government to look like and could still face defeat.

"Those who oppose change should say why," Mr. Howard declared Monday. "Those who want change should not only say why, but should clearly articulate what kind of republic they want."

Proposals range from a system like that in the United States, with a powerful, elected president to a "minimalist republic" with Parliament appointing a ceremonial head of state.

Malcolm Turnbull, head of the Australian Republican Movement, said Monday: "We think it's been a very successful day. It's clearly a broadening of the support for a republic."

Earlier Monday, he had warned that republicans must unite on a practical, popular model.

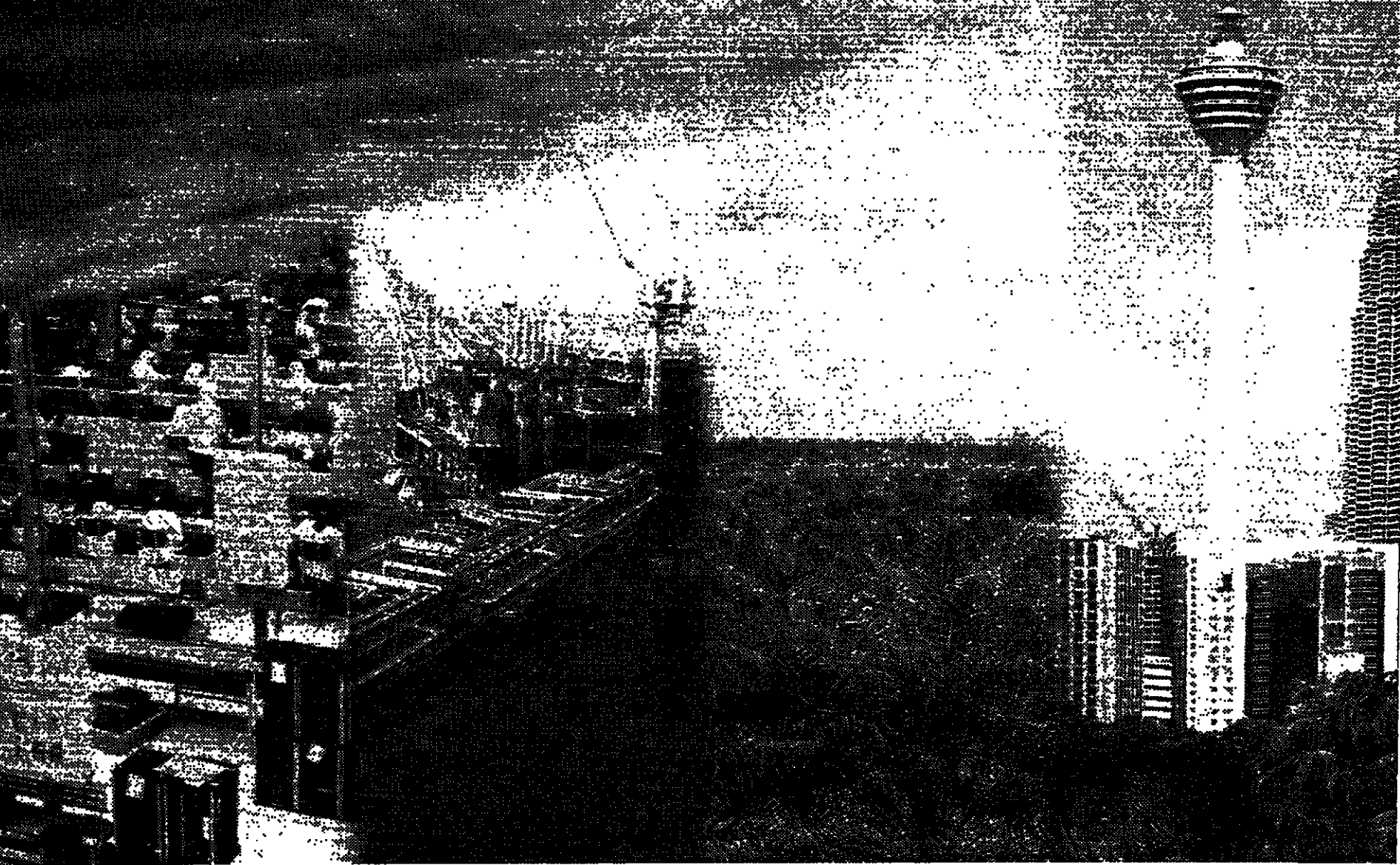
"If the delegates," Mr. Turnbull said, "fail to work in an open-minded constructive fashion and fail to do the job the Australian people have asked them to do, then the move to a republic will be delayed."

Mr. Turnbull's group prefers the "minimalist republic," but recent polls show up to 73 percent of Australians want the right to elect a president.

Monarchists say that although the governor-general has extraordinary power, including acting as commander of the armed forces and having the right to dismiss High Court justices, in practice he acts only on the recommendations of the elected government.

But in 1975, Governor General John Kerr dismissed the Labor government of Prime Minister Gough Whitlam without consulting the queen after the government and the Senate deadlocked on a budget bill. That notable exception traumatized Australians and revived debate on becoming a republic.

Why the dark clouds of economic uncertainty will soon blow over.



There have been dark clouds hovering over Malaysia lately. One such cloud has cleared... the haze. Yet when we were about to enjoy blue skies again, another dark cloud set in... economic uncertainty.

We Malaysians, however, expect this to clear too. In due time. With an optimism that is borne out of four decades of incredible economic growth the world has been witness to.

With the perseverance to make changes and sacrifices. With the wisdom of solid economic fundamentals to see us through. With the determination to do everything for the economy to bounce back.

And bounce back we will. How can we be so bullish about it? Because we've overcome other adversities before. And we'll do it again.

MALAYSIA
Bullish on Bouncing Back

Sponsored by:

German States
Ponder Policy
Of Deportation
Of Algerians

Reuters

BONN — A plan to halt deportations of Algerian refugees from Germany's homeland appeared unlikely to get necessary support from state ministers meeting in Bonn on Monday.

Some of Germany's 16 states earlier placed a temporary ban on deporting Algerians after the recent explosion of violence in the North African country.

But unless the temporary ban is lifted into a formal, nationwide halt, deportations at the meeting of state ministers, it expires immediately and individual states will no longer be able to delay deportations.

The large southern state of Baden-Württemberg said it would not give support to the plan, instead backing a law taken by the federal authorities to ease a case-by-case basis.

The Bavarian interior minister, Günther Beckstein, said Germany would blanket ban on deportations was agreed, "the No. 1 refugee country."

Germany would not yet again take the burden, Mr. Beckstein said in an interview, referring to Bonn's acceptance of some 350,000 refugees from Bosnia more than the number taken in by the European Union put together.

Germany has an Algerian population of around 17,500.

U.S. Toll Report Denounced

Algerian Minister denounced the Department report that claimed 900 had died in the Algerian violence since 1992, saying the figure was "absolutely not realistic."

An Algerian Foreign Ministry spokesman said the official figure was 1,000 deaths and 10,000 wounded.

BRIEFLY

Greek Farmers
Block Highway

ATHENS — Farmers blocked a major highway with a protest Monday, demanding the government stop the sale of land to foreigners.

Madrid Reports
Arrests of ETA Unit

MADRID — Spanish police arrested a unit of the Basque separatist group ETA Monday, claiming it was planning a major attack.

Britain to Reduce
Blood-Alcohol Limit

LONDON — Britain's government is considering a 50 percent reduction in the legal limit for blood-alcohol levels for drivers.

Vatican to Examine
Vienna Sex Case

VATICAN CITY — The Vatican is examining a case involving a priest and a woman in Vienna.

Hun Sen Foes Are Released

PHNOM PENH — United Nations human-rights workers said Monday that they had obtained the release of seven political opponents of the Cambodian strongman, Hun Sen.

The seven were arrested and illegally detained in southern Koh Kong Province. A UN official called the detentions "political arrests" aimed at "stymieing opposition" and intimidating activists in the runup to national elections.

Two of the seven are women and members of the party of the ousted prime minister, Prince Norodom Ranariddh. They were arrested Dec. 29 and held at a military base in Koh Kong, 200 kilometers (125 miles) southwest of Phnom Penh, a UN human-rights worker said. Five men, all Ranariddh supporters who were trying to return to Cambodia via the Gulf of Thailand, were arrested Jan. 21 and kept under guard in a house in Koh Kong, the rights worker said.

China Detains 4 Poets for 'Plot'

BEIJING — Chinese security authorities have detained four poets in southwest China for allegedly plotting to overthrow the government, a source familiar with the case said Monday.

The four — Ma Zhe, 38; Wu Ruohai, 35; Xiong Jinren, 32, and Ma Qiang, 28 — were detained in Guiyang, capital of Guizhou Province, on Jan. 26 and 27.

Security authorities told the family of one of the poets that the four faced charges of plotting to overthrow the government, the source said. "This is impossible," the source said. "It's ridiculous."

Manila and Rebels Set Accord

MANILA — The Philippine government and Communist rebels have concluded a human-rights accord, the first breakthrough in peace talks aimed at ending one of the world's longest Marxist insurgencies, a rebel leader said Monday.

The accord will be signed Sunday in the Netherlands, where the talks have been proceeding sporadically since 1992, said Jose Maria Sison, the rebels' chief political consultant. Two related agreements will also be signed.

The accord, called the Comprehensive Agreement on Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, is the first of four agreements the two sides hope to reach in a political settlement ending nearly three decades of insurgency. Details of the agreement, which commits both sides to respect human rights, were not immediately made public.

Burmese-Thai Clash Over Isle

BANGKOK — Burmese troops fired on a Thai military plane that flew near a disputed island, the Bangkok Post reported.

Both countries have soldiers on Manao Island, a small island in the Moei River that separates the Thai town of Mae Sot, 370 kilometers (230 miles) northwest of Bangkok, and the Burmese city of Myawaddy.

Mounting friction between the two countries over the island threatens to turn into the first armed confrontation between members of the Association of South East Asian Nations.

General Cheta Thanajero, the Thai Army commander in chief, called for a mutual withdrawal of troops from the island, the Nation newspaper reported. It was not known how many soldiers either side has stationed there.

For the Record

Twelve Japanese wives of North Koreans left Tokyo on Monday after a brief visit for their first family reunion in nearly four decades. It was the second visit of its kind. The first group of wives was allowed to come to Japan from North Korea in November after years of talks between Tokyo and the Communist state.

INTERNATIONAL

Around Mexico's Zapatista Movement, Factions Hover on Brink of War

By Julia Preston
New York Times Service

POLHO, Mexico — A rope is stretched across the muddy entrance to this hillside village, and wary Indian men demand identity documents from all who wish to come in. The villagers, supporters of the Zapatista rebels, want to keep out anyone who sides with the Mexican government against the guerrilla army.

At another village a few miles up the road, angry Indian women who support the government have clustered to bar the way to anyone they suspect of favoring the Zapatistas. They send small barefoot children to hunt stones at passing vehicles that might belong to Zapatista supporters.

This factional rancor exploded in December with the massacre of 45 unarmed Indian sympathizers of the Zapatistas. Since then, President Ernesto Zedillo has come under pressure to renew lapsed talks with the Zapatista rebels to bring peace to Chiapas State here in southern Mexico.

But Mr. Zedillo now faces an entrenched conflict that has reached deep into many Chiapas villages, bringing them to the brink of civil war. Indeed, in this hillside village the two sides maintain rival governments. In April 1996, Zapatista villagers seceded from the surrounding county and set up what they call an "autonomous" administration.

The authorities here keep birth and death records, just like the official mayor who presides in the county seat down the road. This mayor is affiliated with the government's party, the Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI.

The Zapatistas have set up alternative administrations in some 40 other Chiapas villages and have claimed broad swaths of jungle as "free territory."

The growth of their insurgency, which began in 1994, has drawn fury from the established powers in Chiapas. Some anti-Zapatista groups formed armed organizations to confront the guerrillas, sometimes with the support of state officials.

The political clash was behind the massacre Dec. 22 in Acteal, a hamlet on a slope just up a winding road from here. Many witnesses identified the killers, who carried AK-47 combat rifles, as pro-government gunmen. The victims, including four pregnant women and 18 children, favored the Zapatistas, although they were not part of their organization.

In the last two years, Mr. Zedillo allowed peace talks with Zapatista leaders to stall. Partial accords were reached in February 1996, but negotiations collapsed later that year. A cease-fire remains in effect. Zapatista fighters are permitted to keep their weapons until a final settlement is reached.

Yet peace is much further away now than it was in 1994 when they staged a 12-day uprising, demanding broader rights for Indians. They have grown from a few hundred poorly armed fighters isolated in jungle camps to a grass-roots movement in Indian communities throughout the state.

Asserting that the governing party had won elections by fraud, the Zapatistas held their own

elections two years ago and informed the Chiapas governor that they would no longer accept money or programs from the state.

Pro-Zapatista authorities appointed a small police force, armed with hand-bewn clubs, that follows Tzotzil Indian tradition instead of state laws. They negotiated help from private international aid organizations to care for several thousand refugees camped under sheets of plastic on dank bluffs around the village. The refugees were driven from their homes in purges by pro-government gunmen last fall.

"They can't stand to see any Zapatistas anywhere," said a follower of the rebel army and an official in Polho who did not want to give his full name. "They want to take our coffee and land and live in our houses."

Federal and state officials criticized the Zapatista townships but made no attempt to suppress them. But local governing party leaders were incensed at the challenge to their authority in a region where resources are so

scarce even sand is an asset worth fighting for.

"This was always a monolithic world," said the Reverend Michel Chanteau, a French missionary who has been the Catholic parish priest in Chenalhó for 32 years. "Every Indian used to say, 'I am Tzotzil, Catholic and PRI.'"

Resentful governing party leaders were backed by many Indians who had ties to the traditional power structure.

Although national leaders of the Institutional Revolutionary Party have denied that the party encourages violent tactics, at least one armed group in Chiapas had the public approval of the man who was then the governor, Julio César Ruiz Fero, a governing party politician. In August 1997 he gave \$275,000 in state social program money — a fortune in rural Chiapas — to the organization, named Development, Justice and Peace.

The grant went forward even though the group had long been accused by human rights monitors of harassing and sometimes killing government opponents.

LAWYER: Colleagues Express Doubts

Continued from Page 1

In addition to facing potential perjury charges for the affidavit, Ms. Lewinsky could also face obstruction-of-justice charges arising from, among other things, the "talking points" she provided to Ms. Tripp to make in her own affidavit to the lawyers for Mrs. Jones and other efforts to keep Ms. Tripp from testifying in the Jones case.

Since the existence of Ms. Lewinsky's tape-recorded conversations was first reported Jan. 21, Mr. Ginsburg has bounced from "Burden of Proof," to "Nightline" (twice) to "Meet the Press" (twice) to "Dateline" to "20/20," for a total of at least 13 guest appearances on interview shows.

The airwaves carry up to the minute bulletins about the progress of Mr. Ginsburg's negotiations with Mr. Starr over whether Ms. Lewinsky should receive immunity from prosecution in return for cooperating with Mr. Starr.

And that was before Sunday, when Mr. Ginsburg — who by his own admission had not yet returned a Saturday night phone call from Mr. Starr's office — appeared on all five major Sunday political talk shows even as he proclaimed: "This is it, folks. This is my last round of Sunday shows. This thing has gotten out of hand."

As surprising as Mr. Ginsburg's omnipresence have been the statements he has made as he has conducted an extraordinary public negotiation with Mr. Starr over immunity.

The blithe confirmation that his client is the target of a grand jury investigation. The elliptical double hypothetical — "If the president of the United States did this — and I'm not saying that he did — with this young lady, I think he's a misogynist. If he didn't, then I think Mr. Starr and his crew have ravaged the life of a youngster."

The assertion that his client is standing by her affidavit "at this time" — a caveat Mr. Ginsburg has retracted. The statement that, if there are witnesses to intimate encounters between the president and Ms. Lewinsky, "I may have to renew my negotiating in a different way."

The confirmation of key details in the name of clarification: that the president gave Ms. Lewinsky "a long T-shirt," rather than a dress, or the two spoke on the telephone but did not have "phone sex."

Mr. Ginsburg confirmed Sunday that his client owns a share of a condominium in Australia, thereby lending credence to reports that she offered it to Ms. Tripp in exchange for Mr. Tripp's silence in the Jones sexual harassment lawsuit.

He pooh-poohed suggestions that a lawyer might have written the "talking points" Ms. Lewinsky gave to Ms. Tripp for her affidavit in the Jones case — "They don't look like lawyer words to

me" — thereby casting more suspicion on Ms. Lewinsky herself as the author of a document that could constitute an attempt to obstruct justice.

He again undermined his client's credibility, saying "all 24-year-olds tend to embellish."

He said Ms. Lewinsky and Mr. Clinton had "an emotional relationship," then refused to say whether it was platonic.

Mr. Ginsburg's media whirlwind has astonished and perplexed those with more experience in criminal matters. It has also — by Mr. Ginsburg's own admission — infuriated prosecutors in Mr. Starr's office.

Interviews with more than a dozen experienced former prosecutors and defense lawyers produced a consensus that Mr. Ginsburg's tactics seem incomprehensible — starting with his rejection, late on Jan. 16, of Mr. Starr's offer of complete immunity for Ms. Lewinsky. The immunity offer expired that night, and Mr. Ginsburg has been trying to replicate it since, without success.

Criminal defense lawyers acknowledge that it is impossible to judge fully and fairly another attorney's tactics from outside, without knowing details of the case or the client's instructions.

Mr. Ginsburg's specialty is medical malpractice cases. He has represented, among others, a doctor accused of covering up the cause of a patient's death. In a brief telephone conversation with media appearances Sunday — "Ginsburg here. You've got me for one minute, literally," he announced — he presented himself as a canny litigator being outmaneuvered by jealous lawyers who would "want a piece of this" case.

As to critics who say a civil litigator has no business being in a high-stakes criminal case, Mr. Ginsburg said: "It's always possible that I'm not as good as Alan Dershowitz, but I don't think so. I could have put Mike Tyson in jail just as well as he did."

Mr. Dershowitz, the Harvard Law School professor who represented the former boxing champion in his losing appeal of a rape conviction, disagrees.

"I hate to say this, because Bill Ginsburg seems like such a nice man, but he's way, way over his head," Mr. Dershowitz said Sunday on CNN, suggesting, among other missteps, that Mr. Ginsburg was in danger of waiving the attorney-client privilege shielding his conversations with Ms. Lewinsky because of his references to discussions with her — for example, his revelation that she told him the clothes the FBI took from her apartment had been dry-cleaned.

"He's negotiating in public," Mr. Dershowitz said.

"He has made a number of statements detrimental to his client," he added, "and I think she's in real jeopardy as a result of that."



WINNER — Miguel Angel Rodriguez, presidential candidate of Costa Rica's opposition party, greeting his supporters at a victory celebration.

SYRIA: Damascus Serves Up Spicy Television Fare for Arab World

Continued from Page 1

and Egypt from 1958 to 1961.

With a dozen or more private production companies, a recently inaugurated government-owned satellite channel and a strong tradition of dramatic arts, Syria is poised to challenge Egypt as the Hollywood of the Middle East, television producers and actors here say.

"We have new ideas and new subjects," said Hatim Ali, 35, who produces "The Mirror" for a private company in Syria. "The Egyptians are repeating themselves."

Much of what Syrian television offers is heavily flavored with propaganda, such as the 1996 hit "Brothers of Sand," an ambitious, privately produced war epic whose depictions of Turkish atrocities against Arab soldiers during World War I — including a graphic impalement scene — sparked protests from Ankara.

The limits of free expression are clear. It would be unthinkable for "The Mirror," or any other program, to poke fun at a specific Arab ruler, least of all Hafez Assad, the former military pilot who has ruled Syria since seizing power in 1970.

Nevertheless, Syrian producers have surprising latitude, often using historical dramas as thin cover for contemporary issues, such as abuses of individual rights by Arab secret policemen.

"As long as you attack bureaucracy and generic baddies, you can get away with it," a Western diplomat said.

That appears to be the strategy of Mr. Ali, the producer of "The Mirror." He recently finished work on a dramatic series that blends two works by Shakespeare — "Macbeth" and "Richard III" — to make a statement about "the authority and power of the state, and the rise of dictatorship," he said.

But according to diplomats and Syrian television officials, Mr. Assad has promoted the growth and export of Syrian television entertainment as a means of enhancing his claim to leadership of the Arab world — a status Syrian officials say he has earned in light of his resolute defiance of Israel.

"Syria's essential position makes it important to be admired all over the Arab world," said Adel Yazigi, the director of state television. "Syria stayed firm and consistent and straight. That is why people like to see what is coming out of Syria."

With that in mind, Mr. Yazigi said, the government in 1988 sought to increase the output of Syria's entertainment industry by encouraging private production, easing import restrictions on cameras and other television gear and expanding the margins of free expression.

Syria's satellite station, which broadcasts locally produced fare throughout the Arab world, went on the air in 1995; the government will soon begin work on a new studio complex in the ancient city of Aleppo.

Syrian writers and producers still

must submit their projects to Mr. Yazigi's office for review. Asked whether his office practices censorship, he replied: "There are no restrictions. There is encouragement."

With satellite television, however, government control is ebbing. Although technically illegal, satellite dishes are widely used in Syria, giving viewers access to a variety of Arab-language programs carried by such Middle Eastern satellite stations as the Saudi-owned Orbit network. As a result, the government has eased restrictions to keep Syrian television competitive with foreign rivals, producers say.

"The satellite stations have given people options," said Aymen Zaydan, one of Syria's best-known actors and the general director of the Cham Production Co., which is owned by a son of Vice

President Abdel Halim Khaddam. "It improved the tastes of the audience, and it creates competition."

In the same vein, satellite companies like Orbit are increasingly underwriting Syrian productions, which gives them greater control over the content. For example, in "The Silk Market," this year's hit series on the Syrian-Egyptian union, Syrian secret policemen were depicted as drunken libertines in several scenes cut by state television.

But Orbit, which helped finance the program, broadcast the uncensored version to countries throughout the Middle East, Syria included.

"You can watch the uncensored version on satellite TV," a Western diplomat said. "If there were a government censor, I'd say there's no point in being real obvious about this."

IRAQ: Saudi Arabia Stands Firm With U.S.

Continued from Page 1

one airplane to fly several missions each day.

That makes Saudi Arabia a crucial partner, because it plays host to nearly one-third of the U.S. aircraft in the region and a larger fraction of the available airpower near Iraq.

As Mrs. Albright's 2 P.M. luncheon stretched through dinner and well past midnight, it became clear that the decisions for the Saudis were not easy.

"The Saudis don't have any sympathy for Saddam Hussein, but they do have to worry about their own public opinion of the suffering of the people of Iraq," a U.S. defense official said.

"The question is how many pictures of dead bodies can they stand, because we know Saddam is going to give them those pictures, even if we conduct the perfect air campaign."

Saudi military cooperation could come in a number of forms, some vital and all of them desirable, according to U.S. officials.

Mrs. Albright is leaving military details to Defense Secretary William Cohen, who is expected here next week. But she set out to convince Prince Abdullah — who has taken on much of the power of his ailing half-brother, King Fahd, and is less enthusiastic about the U.S. alliance — that his country's participation against Iraq is essential.

INDONESIA: More Rioting Over Prices

Continued from Page 1

under an International Monetary Fund economic rescue plan, are adding to the discontent.

A private television station, RCTI, reported that teenagers and children attacked shops in Ujung Pandang, provincial capital of South Sulawesi, on Monday. Dozens of other stores, mostly

owned by minority ethnic Chinese, closed down in fear of more violence.

Chinese make up only 4 percent of Indonesia's population of 202 million, but they dominate commerce and are often targeted in civil unrest.

A resident said the attack was "obviously caused by current price hikes." Ujung Pandang, about 1,400 kilometers northeast of Jakarta, was shaken by a series of anti-Chinese rioting in September, in which five people were killed.

Monday's disturbances were the latest in a recent series of such incidents.

Security personnel were patrolling Tuban, a coastal town about 100 kilometers northwest of Pasuruan, on Monday after three days of rioting over higher food prices, the police and residents said.

Residents in Tuban said the violence coincided with celebrations for the end of Ramadan, the Islamic month of fasting.

A police officer said 46 people had been arrested after disturbances rocked Tuban last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. A local government official said that about 20 stores had been ransacked.

(AFP/AP)

Death Toll Rises to 48 In Poland's Cold Wave

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Forty-eight people have frozen to death in Poland this winter, 13 of them since the latest cold wave Jan. 22, the police said Monday.

The lowest recorded temperature, reported Monday, was minus 28 degrees centigrade (minus 18 Fahrenheit) in the southeast.

MARKETS: Asia's Post-Holiday Rally

Continued from Page 1

tor debt — which is estimated at \$65 billion or more.

"Fundamentally, there hasn't been any real change," Mr. Singh said.

Because of the holidays, Monday was the first opportunity in five days for many investors to buy stocks. A series of positive announcements — including the Indonesian government's guarantee for all deposits and debts owed by the country's banks and South Korea's successful bid to get \$24 billion on short-term debt rolled over — were reflected in stock prices Monday.

"There's been tentative buying on the basis that the economic and social environment has improved over the holiday season," said Chan Tuck Sing, head of sales at OUB Securities in Singapore.

"But whether it will be sustained, we have to see," he added. "It could come back down again."

Traders said the catalyst for the recovery was the rally in the currency markets, especially that of the Indonesian rupiah, although the Thai baht and the Malaysian ringgit rose as well.

"There's been pent-up demand for stocks in Southeast Asia for some time," said Kirk Sweeney, head of sales at Lehman Brothers in Hong Kong. "The problem is it's been very difficult to make any investment decision with currencies as volatile as they've been."

Only last month, the Indonesian rupiah fell 32 percent in a single day, and the country's entire financial system was essentially paralyzed. Companies could not service their foreign debts; traders could not get financing for shipments, and a looming debt moratorium led many bankers to cut off lines of credit. As Indonesia's economic woes multiplied,

so did the danger of violence against the country's ethnic Chinese minority.

But last week, while many of Asia's stock markets were closed, Jakarta guaranteed all deposits and debts owed by the country's banks. The goal was to bolster confidence in the banking system and provide liquidity, and the move — for the moment — appears to have paid off.

What has analysts wary, though, are the same concerns that drove stocks down by 2.6 percent Monday in Seoul: Despite the debt rescheduling in South Korea, investors there are frightened by the prospect of increasing bankruptcies as high interest rates and economic restructuring mandated by the International Monetary Fund start to bite.

Analysts have also pointed out that even though South Korean banks can now lend again, companies there are burdened by a mountain of domestic debt that they may not be able to repay. The country's entire banking system remains under threat, according to Ssangyong Investment & Securities.

Indonesia's government said last week that it would try to help companies renegotiate their debts, but that it would not prop up unprofitable firms. Concerns over bankruptcies in Indonesia could easily match those plaguing South Korea in the days to come.

There is another link between Indonesia and South Korea: While companies in both countries owe billions to foreign banks, South Korean banks are some of the biggest lenders to Indonesia. A debt rescheduling negotiated in Jakarta may benefit Indonesia, but not South Korea.

Also taken as positive news on Monday was last week's decision by Thailand to end restrictions on trading the baht, a signal to many that Thai authorities figure the worst of the crisis has passed.

That stocks were also helped by hopes that a team from the IMF, which began meetings on Monday with officials of the Bank of Thailand, would relax some of the harsh conditions imposed on the country in exchange for last year's \$17.2 billion bailout. Finance Minister Tarin Niwannachinda returned from a round of talks in the United States last week saying he had received assurances from the Fund that conditions would be changed to reflect Thailand's new economic circumstances.

BRIEFLY

Kenya Opposition To Protest Killings

NAIROBI — A group of leading Kenyan opposition politicians said Monday they would disrupt the opening of Parliament on Tuesday to protest a wave of ethnic killings that has rocked the country.

The leaders — among them Mwai Kibaki of the Democratic Party and Charity Ngilu of the Social Democratic Party — said at a news conference that they also were calling for two days of national mourning for the victims.

More than 100 people have been killed since Jan. 11 in clashes that opposition and church leaders say are the result of ethnic Kalenjin tribespeople targeting Kikuyus for not voting for President Daniel arap Moi or his Kenya African National Union party in the December elections. (Reuters)

A Marriage Offer In Capital Case

TEHRAN — A German businessman sentenced to death in Iran for allegedly having sex with an Iranian woman is prepared to marry her, sources close to the case said Monday.

Helmut Hofer, 54, has told Iranian authorities he is ready to marry the woman, Vahideh Qassemi, a 26-year-old medical student, according to the sources, who did not want to be identified. Legal experts said the death sentence would probably be overturned by the Supreme Court.

He was charged with an offense that under Iran's Islamic laws applies to sex between a Muslim woman and a non-Muslim man. (AP)

Outage Endures

MONTREAL — Thousands of homes in eastern Canada have spent nearly a month without power since last month's ice storm. The electrical network is still fragile in areas that bore the brunt of the storm. About 65,000 people remained without power over the weekend near Montreal. (AP)

BUDGET: Clinton Draws Line on Deficits

Continued from Page 1

2000, \$28.2 billion in 2001, \$89.7 billion in 2002 and \$82.8 billion in 2003.

The key debate in this year's budget talks will be what to do with any surpluses: whether to save them until the Social Security retirement program is reformed as Mr. Clinton wants, or to spend them on tax cuts as many Republicans advocate.

"I think this is going to be the political battle over the next five years," said Stephen Moore, director of fiscal policy studies at the Cato Institute.

Hillary Clinton Lectures in Davos

International Herald Tribune

DAVOS, Switzerland — Hillary Rodham Clinton, in a toughly worded speech here Monday, said American business leaders had neglected their own interests by failing to support "fast-track" trade negotiating power for her husband.

Mrs. Clinton also called upon American business leaders to back the Clinton administration's efforts to secure congressional backing for the payment of U.S. arrears to the United Nations and to approve additional money for the International Monetary Fund.

Speaking to hundreds of executives and government officials attending a meeting of the World Economic Forum here, Mrs. Clinton also called for the world's economic and political elite to pay more attention to social issues, to provide more opportunities for women and to help build what she called "a civil society" around the world.

INTERNATIONAL

Fearing Iraqi Attack, Israel Readies Missiles

Reports Say Government Is Asking U.S. For Defenses Against Biological Weapons

By The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Preparing for a possible Iraqi attack, Israel set up a task force of military and intelligence officials to coordinate a possible response to a biological attack, according to officials from both countries.

Mr. Netanyahu asked Secretary of State Madeleine Albright over the weekend for several days' warning of any biological attack, according to officials from both countries.

Mrs. Albright, in turn, probed intentions on the manner and scale of Israel's reprisal should Iraq respond to American bombing with a counterattack against the Jewish state.

Both nations reprised a delicate dialogue that accompanied the 1991 Gulf War, when Iraq sought to redraw the war's political map by firing missiles at Israel and the administration of President George Bush persuaded the Israeli government to hold return fire.

American officials familiar with the Netanyahu-Albright exchange maintained a careful ambiguity on whether the Clinton administration had asked that Israel forgo retaliation in case of Iraqi attack. The president's foreign policy advisers do not wish to be seen as depriving a close ally of its right to defense, but officials said they are worried that any Israeli reprisal would substitute an Arab-Israeli conflict for the American-Israeli line-up of Iraq against the world.

Senior Israeli officials said they alone would decide how to defend themselves, but did not specify the means.

"Israel's policy would be such that its national security and defense interests will be protected," Uzi Arad, a former Mossad intelligence analyst who is Prime Minister Netanyahu's diplomatic adviser, said in an interview. "It stands to reason that Israel will respond according to its own judgment of those interests."

Israel is asking for two or three days of warning before the U.S. Central Command launches any air attack on Iraq, officials said.

There are direct links already for secure voice and data transmissions between the U.S. operations directorate and its Israeli counterpart, and between Defense Secretary William Cohen and his Israeli counterpart, Itzhak Mordechai.

The Pentagon has also given Israel



Making their own preparations for war: Iraqis chanting anti-American slogans at an army training camp in Baghdad on Monday.

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Africa's Newest Leaders

They Seem Less Corrupt but Still Authoritarian

By Stephen Buckley
Washington Post Service

KAMPALA, Uganda — It was no coincidence that a recent meeting between the World Bank president, James Wolfensohn, and a dozen African leaders and top government officials was held in this easy-going, sun-kissed capital.

The president of Uganda, Yoweri Museveni, has become a darling of such major international donors as the World Bank and the United States. His economy is thriving, and he appears serious about battling corruption. On her recent trip to East and Central Africa, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright called him "a beacon of hope."

In fact, Mr. Museveni is seen as the godfather of what many believe is a new kind of leadership in East and Central Africa.

Admirers applaud these leaders — most of whom have held power less than a decade — as progressive and refreshingly independent. Critics attack them as a more sophisticated, smoother-talking brand of their authoritarian predecessors.

Those leaders include Prime Minister Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia; President Issaiah Afewerki of Eritrea; Paul Kagame, the Rwandan vice president and defense minister; and President Laurent Kabila of Congo.

All but one of those countries had representatives at the Jan. 23-24 meeting.

Several characteristics mark these men, all of whom grasped power through rebellions. They have close relations with their major donors, drawing hundreds of millions of dollars in aid annually. They say they despise corruption. They woo the Western media.

And, perhaps most strikingly, they have rejected the doctrine of noninterference that African leaders embraced for decades.

The most salient example of the new eagerness to intervene was last year's seven-month rebellion that toppled the late dictator Mobutu Sese Seko of Congo, then known as Zaire.

No fewer than a half-dozen nations — Ethiopia, Eritrea, Zambia, Angola, Uganda, and, most importantly, Rwanda — had a role in bringing down Marshal Mobutu.

"People realize that what goes on in a country is not just a matter for people in that country," said one senior government official in Rwanda, calling the changes in East and Central Africa "momentous."

"States are very selective of when and where they intervene," the official said, adding that the changes "have not been influenced by Western countries" and preface a new era of African independence.

Others suggest that they were just as

dependent on the West as their forebears. Uganda, for example, will get \$750 million from donors this year, including \$250 million from the World Bank.

Some analysts argue, for example, that these new leaders appear concerned about corruption because the World Bank and other leading donors recently have begun to pressure them to address it.

"I've rarely seen African countries more dependent on the outside world," said Olara Otunnu, a Ugandan who heads the New York-based International Peace Academy.

Such former leaders as Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana were more "intellectually independent," he added.

These men were disappointments. Disastrous economic policies doomed Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Nyerere. Corruption and greed overwhelmed Mr. Nkrumah.

It is far from clear that the new generation of leaders is committed to smothering corruption or nurturing stable democracies.

"New leaders, new style, old game," said Alison Des Forges of Human Rights Watch Africa.

"It's the same game, but it's played by people of greater finesse than their predecessors," Ms. Des Forges said. "They employ extremely subtle and effective use of the lessons of history and the guilt of the international community."

Mr. Museveni's "no-party" democracy worries many, and major donors believe creeping corruption could stunt Uganda's economic progress.

Mr. Meles of Ethiopia is accused of arbitrarily arresting hundreds of people and allegedly has fallen into the cynicism that has wrecked so many African regimes.

Some analysts say they believe that the Rwandan government is more corrupt than the one it toppled and that its army has made the country essentially a police state.

Mr. Museveni defends no-party democracy, which critics have contended is single-party rule by another name. He has said that such countries as Uganda — where memories of the dictator Idi Amin's ethnic purges remain fresh — are not ready for liberal democracy because it would reignite tribal tensions.

A proponent of the so-called Asian model of development, Mr. Museveni believes that in "preindustrial" societies, such as his, economic strength must precede democratic growth. His attention to Uganda's economy has made it among Africa's strongest this decade, with consistent growth rates of 5 percent and higher.

"Liberal democracy grows hand in hand with industrialization," he said. "Political change is the roof." He added, "The economy is the foundation."

UN Chief Seeks to Double Iraq's Oil-for-Food Sales

By Christopher Wren
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS —

Describing the widespread deprivation that international sanctions have caused in Iraq, Secretary-General Kofi Annan asked the United Nations Security Council on Monday to more than double the amount of oil that Baghdad is allowed to sell to pay for more food, medicine and the upkeep of its deteriorating infrastructure.

Mr. Annan's recommendation came as the Security Council was casting about for ways, short of military force, to get Saddam Hussein to back down from his refusal to give UN weapons inspectors unrestricted access to sensitive sites in Iraq. The secretary-general said that humanitarian assistance should not be linked to Iraq's compliance.

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright said Sunday that Washington was in general agreement with increased oil sales to improve the lot of the Iraqi people but that time was running out for a climb-down by Iraq that would avoid military action.

Mr. Annan said Monday that he was ready to intervene in the Iraqi crisis but warned Mr. Saddam to comply for the sake of his people, Reuters reported. "I stand ready to offer my good offices for whatever purposes might be deemed helpful," he said after addressing the Security Council.

Facilitating the oil-for-food program. "We did not get the kind of cooperation we expected from the Iraqis," he said.

When asked why he did not pick up the telephone and talk personally to President Saddam, Mr. Annan replied wryly, "I tried once, but it's not easy to get through at the other side of the line."

Among other recommendations, Mr. Annan said that supplementary food should be provided for "a minimum target population" of 1.9 million Iraqis, including chronically malnourished children under 5, nursing mothers, pregnant women, hospital patients and internal refugees and returnees.

He said the present "food basket" provides just over 2,000 calories a day per person in Iraq, and that he proposed increasing this to 2,450 calories, with the quality also enhanced by adding more high-grade protein. The increase in protein, he said, would raise the cost of food items to more than \$1.5 billion from the present \$916 million.

Mr. Annan also told the Security Council that public health projects to address the acute shortage of medicine and hospital equipment, as well as the deterioration in hospitals themselves, would require an increase to \$367 million, from \$210 million.

The secretary-general identified other needs that the previous plan addressed only partly or failed to cover. He said \$870 million was immediately needed to rehabilitate and maintain the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in Iraq, and that the total value of all such projects was more than \$7 billion.

Iraq's power generation facilities, he said, are operating at only 40 percent of capacity, and that in the three northern governorates, 1,000 transformers failed every month. "The present level of funding cannot reduce this failure rate, much less replace the transformers that have already failed," he said.

Under present conditions, Mr. Annan warned, "the rate of deterioration will continue to increase and, with it, the threat of a complete breakdown of the network. The humanitarian consequences of such a development could potentially dwarf all other difficulties endured by the Iraqi people."

In his report, Mr. Annan acknowledged "the exceptional and unprecedented complexity of the humanitarian program" adopted by the Security Council in April 1995, and said that it should not be confused with a development program for Iraq.

The council's program is "a temporary measure to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people, which is being implemented within the context of a sanctions regime with all its attendant political, psychological and commercial dimensions," Mr. Annan said.

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dependent on the West as their forebears. Uganda, for example, will get \$750 million from donors this year, including \$250 million from the World Bank.

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Kuwaitis Still Nursing Hope of Revenge

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

KUWAIT CITY — The scars in this tiny emirate on the Gulf from the seven-month military occupation by Iraq in 1990-91 have been covered over with a cosmetic luster that only deep pockets can buy.

Horrible oil fires from wells set ablaze by fleeing Iraqi troops were quickly extinguished. War-savaged buildings were rebuilt, and in a country blessed with 10 percent of the world's oil reserves, the capital city has been studded with examples of fresh splendor.

One by one, jarring war remnants that had been preserved as evidence of what the country had endured have been pulled from public view. At the Information Ministry, where a burned-out Iraqi tank stood at the main gate as recently as late last year, a placard now simply reads, "We will never forget."

Still, ordinary Kuwaitis say that their personal wounds are far from fully healed and that they still want revenge. That sets Kuwaitis clearly apart from most other Arabs in the region.

Since the latest standoff between Iraq and the United Nations began in October, many Arab governments, including those that dispatched forces to the Saudi desert to battle Iraqi forces in 1991, have been sharp in counseling against renewed military action.

"These Arabs who are defending Iraq — do they remember the burning oil wells?" a Kuwaiti businessman, Abdullah al-Ahmed, 48, said angrily during a stroll along a freshly paved breakwater that extends into the Gulf. "Do they remember the seven months of occupation? Do they remember Aug. 2, 1990, the day the Iraqis invaded and set people running like animals to Saudi Arabia?"

The opposition to military action by Arab governments has until now severely constrained American options. Even Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, Iraq's principal adversaries, have not yet openly advocated a military approach.

Like other Arab governments, they have expressed worry that an American-led attack would be more likely to compound the misery of ordinary Iraqis than to do serious damage to President Saddam Hussein or his war machine.

But as Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has worked her way toward the region in recent days, an informal sampling of public opinion as well as private conversations with some top officials has underscored the emotion likely to translate into private, and perhaps overt, Kuwaiti support.

On a sunny holiday weekend marking the end of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, a majority of ordinary Kuwaitis interviewed at parks, restaurants and other places across the sparkling capital suggested that their patience was wearing thin and that they would support action.

"Most of the people are wondering why the United States has been so willing to wait so long," said Eid Ibrahim Saidi, 40, a fire-fighting official. "They're saying the United States has waited too long, and so it's time to give Saddam a good shot now."

A senior Kuwaiti official said, "The bottom line of the whole thing is that we are allies, and we have a common enemy."

Even though Kuwait's population is just over 2 million, including 1.4 million foreign workers, the Kuwaitis acknowledge that it has been a long time since they felt any immediate fear about the intentions of their neighbor to the north, whose population is about 20 million.

Over the weekend, no one expressed the kinds of fears that were evident during a crisis in October 1994, when Iraq moved forces close to the Kuwait border, causing the United States to scramble to dispatch military reinforcements.

In fact, diplomats here say, Kuwaiti officials have quietly been ordering the removal or repair of most of the remnants of war, apparently wanting to focus on the future.

But from a vantage point closer than that of any other country in the world, Kuwait has watched for more than seven years as Mr. Saddam has continued to defy the United Nations on sanctions and requirements put in place after the Gulf war. Among his acts of defiance has been his failure to provide full information about what Kuwaiti officials contend are more than 600 prisoners of war who may still be alive in Iraq.

And as the latest crisis enters its fourth month, the general mood in this country, among ordinary people as well as senior officials, appears to be that enough is enough. "For sure we have to stop him, because he is a murderer who has murdered his own people and people like us," said Mohammed Ali Hussein, 37, a father of five.

A small but significant minority of those interviewed, however, made plain their disdain for what they regarded as American muscle-flexing. Some echoed commentators across the Arab world, asking why the United States had been so insistent that Iraq meet its obligations to the United Nations while turning a blind eye to Israel.

Israel has defied UN resolutions, including those calling for it to turn over occupied land to the Palestinians in exchange for peace and to withdraw from the border strip of southern Lebanon that it maintains as a military buffer zone.

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Unfinished Conversion

America's efforts to help Russia safeguard and shrink its sprawling, decaying nuclear empire need to be sharply accelerated. The possibility that some of Russia's more than 10,000 nuclear weapons or some of its plutonium and heavily enriched uranium could be diverted to a rogue state or terrorist group is not far-fetched. Nor is the risk that some of Russia's unpaid weapons scientists could be lured by foreign countries or criminal groups.

In the past seven years Washington, spurred by former Senator Sam Nunn and by Senators Richard Lugar and Pete Domenici, has established helpful programs to use U.S. money and expertise to improve the security of Russian nuclear installations and convert weapons laboratories, reactors and bomb plants to civilian purposes. Nuclear warheads scattered across several former Soviet republics have been consolidated in Russia for dismantling and safekeeping. Much of Russia's nuclear weapons stockpile is now in secure facilities.

Secure storage depots have been built for the plutonium and uranium removed from dismantled warheads. Significant quantities of bomb uranium have been blended down for sale as civilian reactor fuel. Internationally financed science centers have been established in Russia and Ukraine to provide work for weapons scientists.

But some crucial problems are not being adequately addressed.

Converting the stored plutonium to a less dangerous form, once one of Washington's top goals, has been

stalled by technical disputes over the most appropriate methods to use; some additional funding for the method Russia prefers could allow conversion to proceed. The timetable for blending down bomb uranium is too slow, and the science centers are severely underfunded. Significant quantities of bomb fuel remain in six former Soviet republics, and research reactors in two of them are still configured for bomb grade uranium.

Starting with the budget the Clinton administration sends to Capitol Hill this week, these programs to manage Russian nuclear dangers need to be expanded. Reportedly, the administration seeks about \$650 million for 1999 for the whole range of cooperative nuclear management programs with Russia, an increase of nearly 30 percent from current levels. Some of the new money is said to be earmarked for chemical weapons disposal, which is rightly included in the weapons management effort.

An additional one or two hundred million dollars could expand the science centers and complete the removal and conversion in other former Soviet republics and speed the commercialization of idle weapons labs.

America spent trillions of dollars during the Cold War to counter the threat of Soviet nuclear weapons. For several billion dollars, it can now help get Russia's nuclear weapons and materials safely under control. It is an investment well worth making.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Starr Question

Leave aside the transparently demagogic political counterattack on Kenneth Starr by the Clinton White House. Others who are not working from anyone's talking points have come to wonder whether the independent counsel's investigation has got out of hand. What began as a fairly conventional inquiry into the role, if any, of the Clintons in the draining and ultimate failure of the Arkansas savings and loan has become, as the daily soap opera attests, much more.

There are three main sources of unease with the way the investigation has been transformed. One has to do with the constant migration and broadening of Mr. Starr's jurisdiction. Whatever turns up ends up on Mr. Starr's platter, or so it seems. He has become less an independent counsel than a kind of standing inspector general for the Clinton White House.

Second is the smarmy and personal zone into which the jurisdictional spread most recently has led him. This is now, at least in part, an inquiry into the president's sex life, based on surreptitious tape recordings by one woman of the supposed confidences of another much younger one. It is, in this sense, a slimy and intrusive business with which no one can be comfortable.

Finally, Mr. Starr has been charged by Hillary Clinton and others with either conducting or lending himself to a political vendetta against the president. He denies it, but a number of the ancillary characters in the drama have openly anti-Clinton agendas, and on occasion Mr. Starr's own careless behavior has seemed to support the charge.

Our own sense, even so, is that step by step, each of the expansions of the investigation, including the current one, can be justified. The bases have not been manufactured. They continue to derive, unfortunately, from the Clintons' own behavior. The questions raised have been serious ones and the kind that require independent investigation. That is what the defenders conveniently ignore.

Mr. Starr's original mandate was to determine whether the Clintons and other political figures in Arkansas used the failed savings-and-loan association as a piggy bank in violation of the law. The special court that names an independent counsel at the attorney general's request gave him extremely broad authority to do so. He has caught some considerable fish, including Mr. Clinton's successor as governor of Arkansas: Mr. Clinton's first choice to be associate attorney general in the administration, Webster Hubbell; and the owners of the S&L, who were also the Clintons' business partners in the failed real estate venture called Whitewater, which has given the whole affair its name.

What Mr. Starr has not been able to do, despite efforts to extract more information from lesser figures in the case, including Mr. Hubbell, is show

that the Clintons themselves violated the law. He continues to feel that some witnesses have not been forthcoming, is looking for possible reasons why and is trying to squeeze them. This White-water part of the inquiry seems to have come down to a familiar endgame.

There were, meanwhile, two relatively minor expansions of his mandate — as evoked, with the attorney general's approval, having to do with the firing of White House travel office employees early in the first term, and the still not fully explained gathering in the White House, also in the first term, of FBI files on some Republicans. Both these presented issues that needed vetting by an independent counsel, and Mr. Starr was at hand. He seems to have been assigned them mainly as a matter of convenience.

In the current case, the tape recordings containing charges against the president — charges whose seriousness has to do much more with possible perjury than with sex — were brought to Mr. Starr by the woman who had made them. She appears to have done so in such a way that they might have been inadmissible in court. Mr. Starr wired her with her consent to remake them, in part to validate her claims. The wiring was a repulsive thing to do, but not illegal and evidently a fairly common prosecutorial practice. He apparently acted quickly partly because there was a threat that news of the tapes would shortly appear in print, as in fact it did.

He then presented the evidence to the attorney general, who without much apparent hesitation agreed with him that the court should include them in his mandate. If not Mr. Starr, another counsel would plainly have had to be named. If ever there were a case that the Justice Department cannot itself credibly investigate, this is it.

The tawdriness of the business — the illicit and sneaky nature of the taping, to say nothing of the content of the tapes — is not Mr. Starr's fault. He drew what seems to us a strained connection between the Whitewater case and this, in that the Washington lawyer and Clinton confidant Vernon Jordan could be found in both helping possible witnesses against the president find jobs. But that is not why he has this case, nor do we quarrel with his decision to take the first step of creating a clean tape, if that word can be used for any aspect of this case, before going to the attorney general.

Mr. Starr has been casual in the past about flashing his own conservative politics while occupying the office of independent counsel. It is a huge mistake. The whole purpose of naming an independent counsel is, insofar as possible, to depoliticize an investigation such as this. He risks the undermining of his own role. There are problems with Mr. Starr, but the basic problem here is not with him.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

America's Middle East Challenge Hasn't Been Met

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The "dual containment" of the two challengers of Gulf stability, Iran and Iraq, is coming undone. The Palestinian-Israeli talks are stalled, the Syrian-Israeli talks are stalled. The planned expansion of regional economic cooperation under an American/Western aegis limps. In its various approaches to the region, the Clinton administration is increasingly separated from important friends and allies.

Yasser Arafat's forecast for the peace talks, "complete confusion," could be applied to the whole region.

For the administration, there is incentive and some reason to lay off the blame on others. In fact, the Bush crowd bequeathed to the Clintonites a bad hand in Iraq, Saddam Hussein, an unusually tough customer, is still in power and, as we speak, may be preparing a hideous biological or chemical strike.

But George Bush left Bill Clinton a good hand in the Israeli-Palestinian talks, a hand that Mr. Clinton has played only fitfully.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton between them have had nine years since the Carter-era trauma to start straightening

things out with Iran, and only now is the project becoming potentially feasible.

And now, with the matter of Mr. Clinton and "that woman," everything he does abroad is vulnerable to being taken as a diversion from his political dilemma at home.

So much of foreign policy is in the handling of routine turbulence, and here Mr. Clinton has earned a reputation as a good learner. But what is harder to learn is fitting things together in a strategic pattern, the chess thing.

A few examples hint at the dimensions of the problem.

President Clinton, not alone, has been slow to grasp, explore and explain the nature of a post-Cold War context in which the threats are more varied and diffuse but still of tremendous weight.

He has talked the talk of countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. But the focus has been blurred by an internal hesitancy to move from the old risks to the new, and by a reluctance to accept the — onerous — implications of the transition.

It is easier just to say, as Mr. Clinton said in his State of the Union address: "Our leadership in the world is unrivaled. The state of our Union is strong." That is true, but the mood of complacency that they evoke does not prepare Americans for difficult encounters of the sort we now face in Iraq.

Then, Mr. Clinton has been slow to sense the political and psychological dynamite that the Palestinian question packs in the Arab and Muslim worlds. It is a potent symbol of their grievances, real and imagined, against the West. The president has gone at the riddles of Israeli-Palestinian negotiations as if he had pretty much all the time and political space that Israel's conservative government needed.

This is not a case where the Palestinian mob must be accommodated at Israel's expense; that would mean the end of Israel. An American president intent on providing enlightened and effective patronage to a friendly exposed state must attend to the political realities of Israel's fractious neighborhood.

It is suggested that the Arabs are holding their support for U.S. policy in Iraq hostage to an obsession with the

Palestinian question. That is a lesser part of it. The larger part is that the not very legitimate Arab military and police regimes on which the United States counts for oil and strategic help simply cannot afford to ignore the Palestinian street.

Finally, "dual containment" became American policy at a particular moment when Iraq had just been defeated in war, Iran was in the grip of militant ayatollahs, and Russia was incapacitated by domestic turmoil. Now Iraq is again champing dangerously, Iran has opened an internal discussion of its future direction and Russia has made Iraq its launching pad for a renewal of national diplomacy.

These and other changes have created the vexing choices that now lie before Americans in the Gulf.

The United States can no longer enjoy the sense of strategic mellowness it felt in the early '90s. It must do what is necessary in the hard places like Iraq, but it must struggle to consult with others and bring them into a common policy. These two things — either one by itself is insufficient — define American leadership in a new century.

The Washington Post.

Use All Necessary Force to Remove Saddam in Gulf War II

By William Safire

DAVOS, Switzerland — If

Saddam Hussein does not cave in to the sound of sabers rattling, the United States has little choice but to make good its military threats. What would Gulf War II be like?

Phase I would be an air attack heavier than the missile pinpricks that encouraged Saddam to challenge UN inspections. The word picked up at this year's World Economic Forum is that bombers would hit air defenses, military command and control facilities, perhaps a sampling of bio-war sites. The mission would be to render Iraq unable to put anything in the air.

Saddam Hussein's counter-attack would be psychological: to display the bloodied bodies of children on CNN (even if he has to stage explosions at hospitals himself), thereby to turn U.S. opinion against further bombing. Appeals to the Arab street would encourage demonstrations and terrorist attacks.

Phase II would be a bomb-

ing pause. Russian and French envoys to Baghdad would say the mad Americans cannot be restrained unless some compromise is reached. Bill Clinton would maintain his resolve to win unconditional inspection. His bottom line: unrestricted inspections, often headed by American experts.

If that test of Saddam's submission was fudged by attempts to protect negotiations, Phase III would begin: sustained bombing of all suspected weapons sites, including palaces occupied by civilians used as hostages. Industrial and oil facilities would be taken out as in Gulf War I.

This time Saddam would not only play on revulsion at the pictures of innocents' bloodshed, but might escalate the war, aiming Iraqi missiles with poison gas at Israel and posing as a holy warrior.

This time, with no Arab cooperation to lose, the United

States said it would not appeal to Israelis for restraint. Retaliatory commando raids might be an early option; if Saddam turned totally suicidal and tried germ warfare, he would invite a nuclear response.

But if Saddam chose televised victimhood, and was not overturned in a coup by officers unhappy at Republican Guard losses, what then? He would be wounded, his people impoverished, but Iraq would remain triumphantly unoccupied by Saddam in command building his weapons of mass destruction and buying the missiles to deliver them.

For America, to fail to win would be to lose. If the United States went to war and stopped short of victory, it would be beaten. The measure of victory in Gulf War II: trying Saddam as a war criminal, and showing Iraqis how to hold elections. That means being prepared to go to Phase IV: invasion.

If it comes to that, is America ready? No. Ground troops are not in place, and the will to send ground troops is not yet in the Clinton administration.

Because Saddam knows that Mr. Clinton is unprepared to go all the way to land war, he is willing to absorb aerial punishment until America gives up. Only if it shows readiness to go all the way might it avoid the need to do so.

Because Mr. Clinton feels the need to act under a multilateral cloak, he cannot be expected to ask Congress for an old-fashioned declaration of war. But since limited war is what he proposes to wage, with casualties to be expected, he must ask Congress, where the war power still resides, for an enabling resolution.

He would get it and then some. Speaker Newt Gingrich made a brilliant speech in Davos on Sunday urging the final disposition of Saddam. Congress should follow his lead and direct the president to take

all air, sea and land action to conclusively remove the threat that this dictator will acquire weapons of mass destruction.

A week's serious Senate Foreign Relations debate would increase pressure on Saddam while preparing Americans for sacrifices. Dissenters could speak their piece. If the majority support use of all necessary force to remove Saddam, Mr. Clinton would receive the constitutional mandate he needs for a fight to the finish.

I ran into Hillary Clinton Sunday night. She told me that what the United States needed was not just allies to express concern but to make commitments. She is right.

If her husband is willing to tell the world what is at stake, and how long the road may be, he will find allies in Congress, in public opinion and in key capitals to join him in a commitment to save millions of lives threatened by this generation's Hitler.

The New York Times.

China Will Have to Devalue, and Hong Kong Will Hurt

By David Roche

HONG KONG — Despite

repeated assertions to the contrary, China will be forced to devalue its currency by 30 to 40 percent within 18 months. When it does, the peg that ties the Hong Kong dollar to the U.S. dollar at a fixed rate of exchange is doomed.

Hong Kong interest rates will then go up permanently, factoring in a risk premium for future devaluation. Serious damage will be done to one of the pillars of the global financial system.

A large Hong Kong dollar depreciation — it will probably be at least 25 percent against the U.S. dollar — will hit Japanese banks, which account for 53 percent of all bank lending to Hong Kong.

The key to these developments will be in China, where electricity consumption is lagging at the same time that industrial production is officially said to be recovering strongly. Either China is busy making things without electricity, or the economy is a lot weaker than the overall economic growth statistics suggest.

If the published figures are adjusted by taking out production for exports and rising state

enterprise stockpiles, industrial output growth for domestic consumption is about 4 percent a year, similar to the electricity growth rate.

China's economic motor is exports. They make up 18.5 percent of GDP and contributed a bit less than half the country's official economic growth rate of 8.8 percent in 1997. But exports are about to collapse.

The Chinese currency has appreciated by 25 percent in real terms against the currencies of China's trading partners since the devaluation of many East

Asian currencies began in July. So the country's exports are set to suffer from loss of competitiveness.

Even more important, Asia minus Japan accounts for some 22 percent of China's exports. With domestic demand in the region falling sharply, Chinese sales could decline by 15 percent. And other Asian exports will compete head-on with those of China in third markets.

It is not only a strong currency that will make exporting more difficult for China. The government's commitment to reform the many loss-making firms in the state sector will add to the burden.

About 60 percent of China's exports are generated by state and collective enterprises. The whole of the country's export surplus is accounted for by these sectors. Foreign-owned private enterprises import as much as they export.

Chinese state enterprises sell abroad because they want to earn dollars and because they cannot sell their produce at home. As China's export markets collapse, state enterprise cash flow will turn red, and the bad debts of the four major state banks will climb.

Many Chinese state enterprises will be closed down. As that happens, exports from the state sector, which are based more on surplus output than on any notion of profitability, will shrink, putting a further brake on economic growth.

China's economy needs to grow by 11 percent a year, after adjustment for inflation, until 2002 to hold down unemployment and maintain stability while carrying through reform of state enterprises. If China grows by no more than 4.5 percent this year, it will have a serious growth gap.

If the gap continues for two years, there would be more than 75 million people, or 28 percent of the nonagricultural work force, looking for a job.

Social and political stability in the world's most populous nation would be the first casualty. The party's grip on power would be the second. It will not be allowed to happen.

To prevent that, Beijing has only two choices. One is to abandon reform of state enterprises; but that would cause the budget deficit to blow out and get monetized. Or China could build new mega-projects financed by printing money to stimulate the economy. But such money would find its way out of the economy, while imports flooded in.

That leaves devaluation. The combination of state enterprise reform and collapsing exports will force China to choose between social stability and a stable renminbi within 18 months. Once Beijing devalues, the last economic argument for the Hong Kong dollar peg is gone.

The writer, managing director of Independent Strategy Ltd., a global investment research consultancy in London, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

An Upbeat New Look at Africa

By Philip Bowring

DAVOS, Switzerland —

The Asian crisis is opening a small window of opportunity for Africa. No one expects any part of Africa to emulate the past success of the now troubled Asian tigers, but perceptions of both continents are being revised.

The outside world has been forced to recognize that it exaggerated the short-term potential of Southeast Asia, in the process helping to provoke the region's liquidity boom and bust.

Meanwhile, there is the beginning of a realization that Africa is not quite the hopeless case that has so often been assumed. With a modicum of help from private foreign capital, plus debt relief, it could achieve respectable growth.

Africa is not in the forefront of this year's annual meeting of the World Economic Forum, but it is getting more recognition than usual from the apostles of globalization.

Presidents of three of the more market-oriented countries of sub-Saharan Africa — Uganda, Ghana and Ivory Coast — have given the continent a degree of visibility.

The Forum, in conjunction with Jeffrey Sachs, the high-profile head of Harvard University's Institute for International Development, has come up with an interesting study on African competitiveness. It reveals that, taken as a whole, Africa is crawling out of the hole it had dug for itself, and that some parts are doing really rather well with modest outside help.

The origins of recovery include the end of the Cold War, the beneficial contagion effect of developments in South

Africa, and the submission of many countries to IMF and World Bank policies of cutting fiscal deficits and promoting private sector development.

Some of the more remarkable gains in GDP, such as in Mozambique and Uganda, are attributable as much to the end of civil strife as to specific policies. But there has also been a continuation of success in countries such as Mauritius, Botswana and Ghana, which had previous records of achievement.

The whole continent has averaged 4.5 percent growth in the past three years. With the population increasing at 3 percent, per capita income is now growing again after years of decline.

Other encouraging signs include declining birthrates in many countries (although the average is still very high) and a return of foreign investment to the resource sector. The competitiveness report also notes that corruption in Africa is no worse than in Asia.

Africa as a whole still has more than its fair share of problems: tribalism, weak administration, shortage of skills, low savings rates, large distances, poor infrastructure, weak entrepreneurial traditions, to name just a few. However, a few countries have shown what can be achieved by stable policies, encouragement of investment, reduction of tariff barriers and regional cooperation.

A few foreign investors are taking note of the fact that by 2020 Africa will be a market of more than a billion people.

One such is Coca-Cola. Until recently it had assumed that its growth in Africa would do no more than keep up with the continent's modest economic growth. Now it sees that view as having been a self-fulfilling prophecy. The company believes that it can reach and maintain 15 percent sales growth. If Coke is right, others are sure to follow soon.

In the end, Africa's fate will be determined primarily by its ability to achieve the modicum of political stability essential to even the most basic economic systems. But at least some investors now believe that this is possible in most African countries.

There is something the international community could do to keep up the momentum of recovery: relieve past debts.

Tens of billions of dollars have been summoned up almost overnight to bail out borrowers in Southeast Asia and their Western bank lenders. African countries which have pursued often painful policy reforms could do with just a fraction of the Asian bailout money to reinforce their recovery. They deserve it.

Likewise, if Africa can now attract just a fraction of the foreign investment that has been pumped into East Asia, it could get to 6 percent growth. Africa now has potential to follow Latin America's remarkable recovery path.

Europe in particular should recognize the potential on its doorstep. If it treats Africa like a basket case, Africa will behave like one. But if it realizes that much of Africa offers high returns and diminishing risk, it will do itself a favor.

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1898: U.S. Factories

LONDON — The Times says: "The French economist M. Levasseur, in *L'Ouvrier Americain*, notes the severe pressure of the American factory system, and he leaves the impression that too often great American companies think that their duty ends with paying high wages to return for very hard work: that is not the practice of great employers of labor in Britain. They do much which is not obligatory, and will do more than was ever done in the old days when every master was supposed to be the father and guardian of his servants."

1923: Italian Patriots

ROME — Ten-year-old Vieri Borgagni has emptied his savings bank "to help Italy to pay her bills." He adds: "I want to fight in the front ranks of the Fascists when I am big enough."

In many parts of Italy the work-

ers have offered to add several hours to their labor, while patriotic women have sent rings and bracelets. Such offerings are typical of the ardent patriotism of the Italian people and of their desire to help Italy to recover from the effects of the war.

1948: Indian Protests

NEW DELHI — Violent public reaction to Gandhi's assassination was mingled with further ceremonies of commemoration throughout India. Students and workers marched carrying placards which read: "Ban Hindu Mahasabha and communal organizations." "Close down the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh." Both organizations are now under fire because they, together with the Sikh "Akali party," were thought to have preached religious hatred and created the atmosphere which produced Gandhi's assassin.

Herald Tribune

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Justifying the Mea
Warr's Abuse of Po

By Anthony Lewis

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OPINION/LETTERS

Justifying the Means:
Starr's Abuse of Power

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Ten years ago Justice Antonin Scalia warned of the potential for abuse of power by an unaccountable independent counsel.

It was a dissent, and too few of us Americans paid attention to his warning. Now the potential is reality. Look at what Kenneth Starr has done in his pursuit of the Clinton sex allegations.

1. Last week Mr. Starr subpoenaed Robert Weiner of Howard County, Maryland, to appear before his grand jury in Washington. Why Mr. Weiner? Because he had said that his local prosecutor should prosecute Linda Tripp for taping telephone conversations with Monica Lewinsky without her permission. That is a felony under Maryland law.

Mr. Starr's excuse for that subpoena was that Mr. Weiner works as a press spokesman in the White House drug policy office. No one had told Mr. Weiner to do what he did. But in any event it was his right as a citizen to call attention to a violation of law — indeed his "obligation," the Supreme Court has said. For a prosecutor to haul someone before a grand jury on so thin a ground was an alarming abuse of power.

2. Mr. Starr has subpoenaed Francis Carter, who was Ms. Lewinsky's first lawyer, for records of his work on her behalf. The subpoena evidently seeks to violate the lawyer-client privilege, a basic

element of every American's right to counsel. Mr. Carter is a man of high reputation for integrity, and there is no showing of any impropriety on his part.

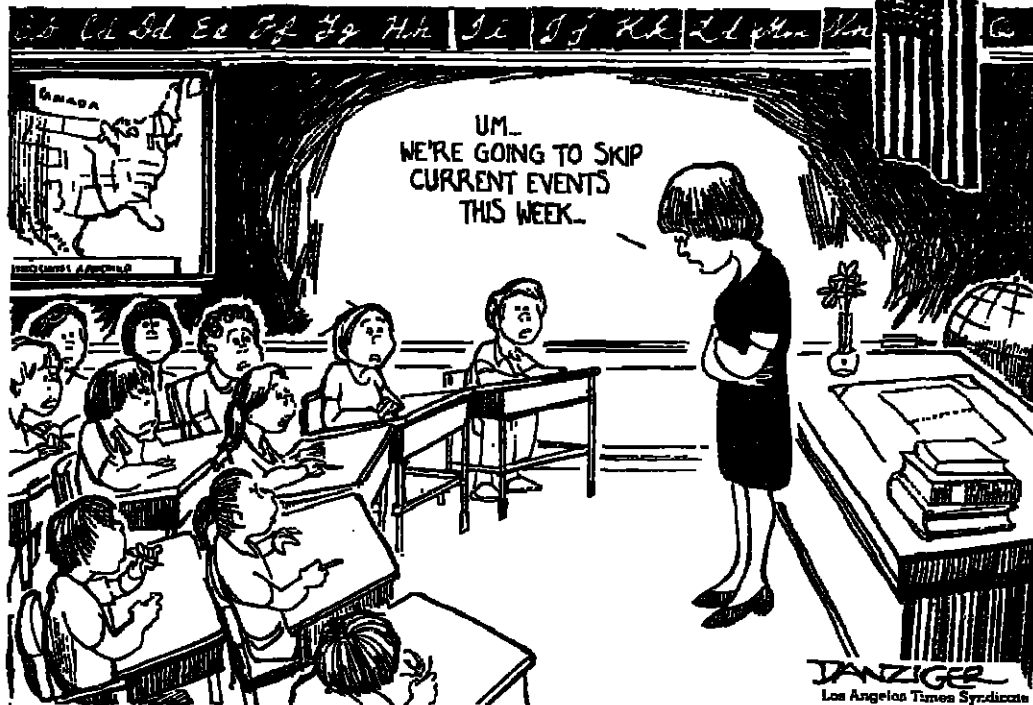
3. In addition to the Washington grand jury, Mr. Starr has one in Virginia — and the subpoena to Mr. Carter directs him to take his records there. Why Virginia? Could it have anything to do with the fact that Mr. Carter is black?

4. Mr. Starr is contemplating subpoenas to the Secret Service agents who protect the president. Has he thought about the effect that forcing them to testify would have on the confidence every president should have in those who protect him?

5. Similarly, Mr. Starr planned to wire Ms. Lewinsky to record conversations with others, presumably including President Bill Clinton. Did he think about the consequences of such an act on the ability of this president and future presidents to have candid conversations in the White House?

6. Mr. Starr has put heavy pressure on Ms. Lewinsky to testify against President Clinton. His weapon is a threat to prosecute her for perjury in the affidavit she filed in the Paula Jones case, denying a sexual relationship with the president.

It would be extremely unusual to prosecute anyone over an affidavit in a civil case — an affidavit that under the rules can be amended.



But that plainly is what Mr. Starr is holding over Ms. Lewinsky's lawyer, William Ginsburg, in their unsuccessful negotiations over what she will say.

Mr. Ginsburg now apparently thinks that Mr. Starr will call her before the grand jury anyway, grant her immunity in order to keep her from invoking the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination and require her to testify or go to prison for contempt.

The pressure tactics on Ms. Lewinsky would be understandable if they were being used by a prosecutor against a Mafia king. In this case they look like a steamroller to crush a gnat. As does much else in the Starr effort.

Two hundred FBI agents?

Mr. Starr is also ignoring an ethical problem of his own. Before he was appointed counsel for Whitewater in 1994 he had agreed to file a brief for an outside group in the Paula Jones case, opposing Mr. Clinton's attempt to postpone it. And he consulted with Mrs. Jones's lawyers two or three times on the telephone. How can he properly now deal with matters that arise from the Jones lawsuit?

The framers of the U.S. Constitution well understood the danger that Kenneth Starr illustrates: Give anyone absolute power and he may abuse it, no matter how good his intentions. That is why they created our elaborate system of checks and power.

The independent counsel statute has given us a creature outside the constitutional system.

That is what Justice Scalia perceived in 1988. Now Mr. Starr, perhaps outraged by the idea of a president as sexual predator, is driven by a sense of mission — and a sense of his own rectitude — to ignore the dangers of prosecutorial abuse.

Conservatives as well as liberals, critics as well as supporters of Bill Clinton should be concerned at what is happening. Through history, liberty has depended on observance of the decencies of the law. The end does not justify the means.

The New York Times

Avant-Garde Profundity
Doesn't Mean Good Art

By Richard Pells

BONN — Are most American movies "trash"? Are American journalists, obsessed with President Bill Clinton's sexual proclivities, making it impossible for readers to focus on the problems of global hunger and the Middle East? Does American culture glorify

profits — cater to rather than challenge their audiences. Success at the box office means giving people what they want.

Hollywood, however, has always been anti-elitist. Studios have long recognized that high-minded or well-meaning films can be pretentious and soporific. The greatest American directors, from Orson Welles and John Ford to Robert Altman and Martin Scorsese, realized that their movies had to establish an emotional connection with the audience before they could be challenging or enlightening.

More practically, if a government finances a director's movie and guarantees that it will be shown in theaters and on television, as is often the case in Europe, why care whether anyone is watching? Why bother with stories, characters and performances when you can concentrate on being avant-garde?

American filmmakers know that they need to pay attention to people's passions and preoccupations or no one will remember — much less think about — what they have seen. And they also recognize that the artistic quality of a movie does not depend on whether its content is socially responsible or morally uplifting.

In fact, many commercially successful American movies do not give audiences what the critics claim the masses want. From "Bonnie and Clyde" to "Pulp Fiction," the best films have combined art and entertainment, the sacred and the profane. Above all, they are disturbing, which is what works of art always are.

In their movies, the finest American filmmakers understand that forcing audiences to reflect on their own lives, to confront their deepest fears and fantasies, is more worthwhile than blathering about social problems.

But occasionally, in the movies and in life, private demons and public issues are entwined. This is why Europeans and Americans alike, whether they admit it or not, are transfixed by the current drama in Washington.

The writer, a Fulbright professor at Bonn University, is the author of "Not Like Us: How Europeans Have Loved, Hated and Transformed American Culture Since World War II." He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Clinton's Travails

The current mockery from abroad about the Clinton scandal is overly simplistic and ignores fundamental facts about Americans. Obviously there are more important things in the world than President Clinton's alleged sexual indiscretions. Yet I do not think Americans are after mere titillation or are fiddling while Rome burns.

Rather, the very idealism and ethics that have made the United States a superpower will not allow many Americans to accept the blatant flouting of some of the

nation's more puritanical beliefs. It is hardly surprising that a country as lacking in cynicism as America would expect its president to be above having sex with a 21-year-old intern and then lying about it. If a country can't expect this from its leader, what can it expect?

America appears far less cosmopolitan than those countries that turn a blind eye to the indiscretions of their leaders, but in my opinion that unwillingness to compromise on principle is more of an asset than a flaw.

DEIRDRE H. NORMAN,
Amsterdam.

Regarding "Sex, Nihilism and
American Democracy in Danger"

(Opinion, Jan. 31) by William Pfaff:

Mr. Pfaff writes that "a revolution is an event with an outcome, sometimes a positive one."

Most readers will agree that the outcome of the American Revolution — liberation from English rule — was positive.

The recent Washington scandal, however, is positively English: In Britain, sex scandals are routinely dug up to get rid of politicians who cannot be jettisoned legitimately. Too bad we

Americans have sunk to this level of mimicry after these many years of independence.

JEANETTE F. HUBER,
Minneapolis.

The return to the yellow journalism of the previous century's penny dailies has been a long time coming in America: the O.J. Simpson trial was the watershed.

As a branch of the entertainment industry, the American press faces the toughest competition it has ever had in selling its products, hence the recent feeding

frenzy. It is a sad time for the Fourth Estate. I am appalled by the complete collapse of American journalistic standards.

SEAN DALY,
Moscow.

In the present climate, the bipartisan call in Washington for air strikes against the caliph of Baghdad provides further evidence that an America now wired for thrills is close to nervous exhaustion and is on the brink of running amok.

EMILE LEFORT,
Luxembourg.

To Our Readers
Help us to know you better

Dear Reader,

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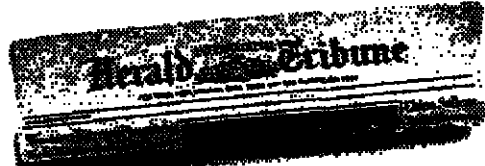
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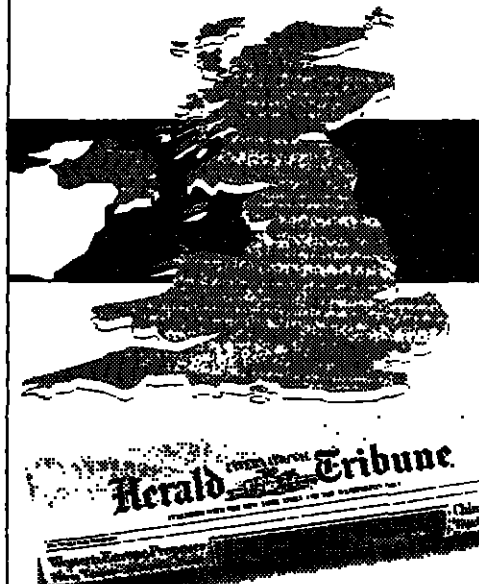
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...and the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) has been the most influential journal in the field of medicine for over a century.

Dollar Falls Against Yen And Mark

NEW YORK — The dollar slumped against the yen and the Deutsche mark Monday as Asian financial markets leaped on the allure of the currency and the yen would consider new measures to spur the country's faltering economy.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

percent leap in Hong Kong benchmark Hang Seng index, but optimism in the region's future may be short-lived.

This move is based on the view that the yen is a safe haven, said Maureen McFarland, a senior analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co. in New York. The move also led the dollar higher against the yen.

In late trading, the dollar fell 1.8174 DM from 1.8245 DM to 1.8245 DM.

The dollar was also a 1.78 Swiss franc, down from 1.78 francs, and a 1.606 French franc, down from 1.606 francs.

Many investors are looking for a dollar rally in recent months as Asian financial markets have recovered from the Asian crisis.

The dollar is also a 1.606 French franc, down from 1.606 francs, and a 1.78 Swiss franc, down from 1.78 francs.

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European Banks To Feel Asia's Pain

Standard & Poor's Says French Firms, Led by Credit Lyonnais, Are Most Exposed

PARIS — French banks are the most vulnerable in Europe to the Asian crisis, and German banks are also exposed but should be able to absorb the damage, Standard & Poor's Corp. said Monday.

Losses among European banks are expected to be as high as \$20 billion from exposure to the four most troubled countries in Asia, the rating concern said.

Standard & Poor's found that European banks had exposure of more than \$100 billion to Indonesia, South Korea, Thailand and Malaysia.

But the agency said it expected that European banks' diversified earnings sources and improved home base would allow them to absorb Asian write-downs without "material damage" to their creditworthiness.

S&P said about 20 European banks accounted for 85 percent to 90 percent of Europe's total Asian exposure.

French banks are the most vulnerable, particularly Credit Lyonnais, it said.

"Credit Lyonnais, Societe Generale and Banque Nationale de Paris have the most at stake in the region, with proportionally less exposure for the Credit Agricole and Paribas groups," Standard & Poor's said in its survey of the impact of the crisis on banks in Europe.

Regarding Credit Lyonnais, the state-owned bank that had to be bailed out after accumulating billions of dollars in losses, S&P said "write-downs in Asia in 1998 could prevent the bank from posting a profit and delay the privatization by a year or two."

It added, "Extensive business and geographic diversification plus a strong commercial position in the French market should enable Societe Generale to continue to improve pre-provision earnings in 1998 and cope with expected further losses from Asia."

It said Societe Generale and BNP had "roughly the same type of business positions" in Asia.

Credit Agricole's "greater capital mass and better operating profitability will allow it to swallow the problems more easily than its three



BRANSON WINS — Richard Branson, the Virgin Group chief, on his way to court Monday, where he will face a libel suit against GTECH Corp. and its chairman, Guy Snowden. The suit involved allegations of bribery tied to Mr. Snowden.

Air-Travel Rise Helps BAA Post Higher 3d-Period Profit

LONDON — BAA PLC, the operator of seven British airports, said Monday that profit rose 20 percent in its third quarter as growth in air travel offset a stronger pound that cut sales to overseas visitors.

Net income for the three months that ended Dec. 31 rose to £24 million (£137 million) from £70 million (£370 million) in the nine months to Dec. 31, pretax profit rose to £415 million from £397 million.

The company said it expected airport traffic to grow about 7 percent a year, and that outlook helped lift BAA shares 9 pence to close at 487.

"It's a good set of workmanlike figures," Marshall Whiting, an analyst with SGST Securities, said. "There has been a bit because of sterling, but passenger growth is still very strong."

Revenue from airport user charges for the nine months rose 4.2 percent, to £400.9 million, while income from property increased 8 percent, to £181.4 million.

Total retail revenue increased to £573.5 million, including £158.6 million from its newly acquired Duty Free International business.

Barclays Had Loss in '97 of \$1.13 Billion On BZW Sale

LONDON — Barclays PLC disclosed a 1997 pretax loss Monday of \$688 million (\$1.13 billion) resulting from the sale of its BZW investment-banking division.

Analysts said they were surprised by the size of the loss, which consisted of £340 million for the withdrawal itself, a £129 million charge for goodwill and a £219 million operating loss.

"They are talking about nearly £700 million, said John Aitken, a UBS banking analyst. "That is a lot more than expected. The good thing is they are finished with it now; it is somebody else's problem."

While not commenting on the cost of the sale, the chief executive of Barclays, Martin Taylor, defended his decision to "make a strategic decision to redefine our investment-banking business in the autumn because continuing to invest in parts of the business no longer made commercial sense for us," he said.

Barclays' shares saw a fall after the announcement but closed at £18.86, up 50 pence.

The BZW losses are expected to be treated as an exceptional cost. The company's group profit for 1997 — due to be reported Feb. 17 — is expected to be about £2.5 billion before the loss.

Barclays said in October it would withdraw from the equities, equity capital markets and corporate advisory businesses as well as its Australasian investment-banking business. It consolidated its markets division, debt-related restructuring, lending and private equity businesses in a new operation called Barclays Capital, which the bank said would report an operating profit of £248 million for 1997.

The move followed prolonged speculation that Mr. Taylor was considering selling the entire BZW investment bank, in which Barclays had invested considerable capital in an attempt to be one of a handful of global financial-services providers.

Credit Suisse First Boston bought the European equities, equity capital markets and corporate advisory businesses as well as parts of the same operations in Asia.

Investor's Europe			
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 index	Paris CAC 40	
1997	1997	1997	
4500	5000	3000	
4000	4500	2500	
3500	4000	2000	
3000	3500	1500	
2500	3000	1000	
2000	2500	500	
1500	2000	0	
1000	1500		
500	1000		
0	500		
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close
Amsterdam AEX	955.21	955.21	955.21
Brussels BEL20	2,614.76	2,614.76	2,614.76
Frankfurt DAX	4,522.81	4,522.81	4,522.81
Copenhagen Stock Market	890.02	890.02	890.02
Helsinki HEX General	2,624.76	2,624.76	2,624.76
Oslo OBX	686.43	686.43	686.43
London FTSE 100	5,599.00	5,599.00	5,599.00
Madrid Stock Exchange	707.57	707.57	707.57
Oslo OBX	1,945	1,945	1,945
Paris CAC 40	3,197.50	3,197.50	3,197.50
Stockholm SX 60	3,021.36	3,021.36	3,021.36
Vienna ATX	1,349.97	1,349.97	1,349.97
Zurich SPI	4,438.41	4,438.41	4,438.41

Source: Reuters International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• Iberia Air Lines of Spain will announce plans Tuesday to buy 50 planes in what it called the largest European civil-aircraft order ever. The order will be the first stage of a fleet renovation that could cost as much as 500 billion pesetas (\$3.2 billion). The airline has said it will by the planes from Boeing Co., Airbus Industrie or both.

• Adam Opel AG, the European unit of General Motors Corp., is considering a 1 billion Deutsche mark (\$547.5 million) investment to rebuild its main German factory near Frankfurt. Opel estimates a new plant would allow it to trim as many as 4,000 jobs in Germany.

• Julius Baer Holding AG's 1997 net profit rose 54 percent, to 202.4 million Swiss francs (\$136.5 million) amid a rise in commission and trading income. The banking and asset-management company predicted that 1998 would be "favorable" and that commission income would keep rising.

• British plans to award Ford Motor Co.'s Jaguar unit £43 million (\$70.3 million) in aid to support production of a cheaper luxury sports sedan at Ford's Halewood plant near Liverpool. The work will maintain employment at the plant after Ford stops making its Escort model there in 2000. The new Jaguar model, a rival to the BMW 3-series code-named the X-400, is scheduled to be introduced in 2001.

• SVB Syndicates Ltd., a leading Lloyd's syndicate, announced its first sale of an insurance policy covering banks against the risk of so-called rogue trading. The syndicate, which launched the policy in October, described the unidentified buyer as a large New York-based financial institution.

• French consumer prices rose 1.2 percent in 1997, compared with 2 percent in 1996. Separately, new car registrations rose 13.1 percent in January from a year earlier, to 138,344.

• Toyota Motor Corp. appointed a Spaniard, Juan Jose Diaz Ruiz, vice president of Toyota's European operation based in Brussels.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Monday, Feb. 2

Prices in local currencies.

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Market Closed

The stock market in Kuala Lumpur was closed Monday for a holiday.

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Monday 8 a.m.
The 2,600 most traded stocks of the day.
Wide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

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Continued on Page 16

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NASDAQ

Monday's 3 P.M.
The 1,000 most traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100 High	Low	Close
IBM	3.00	4.8	15.5	105.00	104.00	104.00
Microsoft	0.00	0.0	25.0	55.00	54.00	54.00
Apple	0.00	0.0	20.0	45.00	44.00	44.00
Oracle	0.00	0.0	25.0	35.00	34.00	34.00
Sun	0.00	0.0	20.0	25.00	24.00	24.00
HP	0.00	0.0	20.0	20.00	19.00	19.00
Intel	0.00	0.0	20.0	15.00	14.00	14.00
Motorola	0.00	0.0	20.0	10.00	9.00	9.00
Verizon	0.00	0.0	20.0	5.00	4.00	4.00
AT&T	0.00	0.0	20.0	4.00	3.00	3.00

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100 High	Low	Close
Amazon	0.00	0.0	20.0	1.00	0.50	0.50
Alibaba	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.50	0.20	0.20
Google	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.20	0.10	0.10
Facebook	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.10	0.05	0.05
Twitter	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.05	0.02	0.02
LinkedIn	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.02	0.01	0.01
Slack	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.01	0.00	0.00
Zoom	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dropbox	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
GitHub	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100 High	Low	Close
Netflix	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spotify	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Twitter	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
LinkedIn	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Slack	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zoom	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dropbox	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
GitHub	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Okta	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Auth0	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100 High	Low	Close
Twilio	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SendGrid	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mailgun	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Postmark	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SendGrid	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mailgun	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Postmark	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SendGrid	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mailgun	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Postmark	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00

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SendGrid	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mailgun	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Postmark	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SendGrid	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mailgun	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Postmark	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SendGrid	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mailgun	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Postmark	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100 High	Low	Close
SendGrid	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mailgun	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Postmark	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SendGrid	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mailgun	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Postmark	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SendGrid	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
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Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100 High	Low	Close
SendGrid	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mailgun	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Postmark	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SendGrid	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mailgun	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Postmark	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SendGrid	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mailgun	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Postmark	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00

NYSE

Monday's 3 P.M.
(Continued)

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100 High	Low	Close
IBM	3.00	4.8	15.5	105.00	104.00	104.00
Microsoft	0.00	0.0	25.0	55.00	54.00	54.00
Apple	0.00	0.0	20.0	45.00	44.00	44.00
Oracle	0.00	0.0	25.0	35.00	34.00	34.00
Sun	0.00	0.0	20.0	25.00	24.00	24.00
HP	0.00	0.0	20.0	20.00	19.00	19.00
Intel	0.00	0.0	20.0	15.00	14.00	14.00
Motorola	0.00	0.0	20.0	10.00	9.00	9.00
Verizon	0.00	0.0	20.0	5.00	4.00	4.00
AT&T	0.00	0.0	20.0	4.00	3.00	3.00

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100 High	Low	Close
Amazon	0.00	0.0	20.0	1.00	0.50	0.50
Alibaba	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.50	0.20	0.20
Google	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.20	0.10	0.10
Facebook	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.10	0.05	0.05
Twitter	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.05	0.02	0.02
LinkedIn	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.02	0.01	0.01
Slack	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.01	0.00	0.00
Zoom	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dropbox	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
GitHub	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100 High	Low	Close
Netflix	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spotify	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Twitter	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
LinkedIn	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Slack	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
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Dropbox	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
GitHub	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
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Postmark	0.00	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00

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World Roundup

Pistons Fire Collins

BASKETBALL The Detroit Pistons dismissed Doug Collins as coach Monday. Collins will be replaced by an assistant, Alvin Gentry. Rick Sund will assume Collins' job of director of basketball operations.

Collins led the Pistons to winning records in his first two seasons, including a 54-28 record last season. This season the team has struggled to reach .500. Collins has often clashed with players. (AP)

\$55 Million for Salas?

SOCCER River Plate, the Argentine champion, has agreed to sell the Chilean striker Marcelo Salas to Lazio of Rome for \$21 million as part of a deal worth \$55 million, Argentine newspapers reported.

The deal includes a net \$17.5 million in wages for Salas over seven years, and \$15.75 million in taxes to be paid by Lazio in Italy, according to Clarin daily. River Plate will not release Salas until June. (Reuters)

Record America's Cup Boat

SAILING A record 16 yacht clubs have entered as challengers for the America's Cup in Auckland, New Zealand, in February 2000. The clubs put up bonds by the midday Saturday deadline, the America's Cup Challenge Association said.

The clubs will compete in the Challenger Series Selection in Auckland in October 1999. The winner will meet a boat from New Zealand, the defending champion, for the America's Cup proper, beginning Feb. 26, 2000. (AP)

Moon Eclipses NFC

FOOTBALL The Seattle quarterback Warren Moon, at 41 the oldest Pro Bowl player, led a late rally as the AFC beat the NFC, 29-24, on Sunday in Honolulu. Moon, selected the MVP, guided the AFC to a field goal and a pair of touchdowns in the fourth quarter, scoring the go-ahead TD on a 1-yard run. (AP)

Too Wet at Pebble Beach

GOLF Rain forced the Pebble Beach National Pro-Am to take the unusual step of rescheduling the final round for March 2. Heavy rain overnight and Monday morning flooded the greens. The round will be held next month, on the Monday after the Nissan Open in Valencia, California. Tom Watson was the co-leader after Saturday's second round with Tim Herron at 10-under 134. (AP)



Aya Kawai, right, and Hiroshi Tanaka of Japan practicing Monday at the White Ring ice arena in Nagano.

Skater Defends East German Past

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

IN THE former East German sports system, athletes were chosen the way some people choose tomatoes: Body type meant everything. Gunda Niemann was told her legs were too short for track and field. She switched to speed skating at age 17. Nine years later, at the 1992 Winter Olympics in Albertville, France, she became the first woman to win a gold medal for a reunified Germany.

"I am very proud of this medal," Niemann, 31, said. "It is close to my heart. I was skating for all of Germany."

She won two gold medals in Albertville and a third at the 1994 Winter Games in Lillehammer, Norway, becoming dominant in distance skating. She is the world champion at 1,500 meters, 3,000 meters and 5,000 meters. She has adapted well to the new hinged blades and could add three more golds in Nagano, Japan, this month.

Because she won all of her medals for a unified Germany, no one is asking that she give any of them back. Her predecessors in the East German system are not so lucky.

East Germany is gone, but revelations and suspicions about its dishonest athletic past continue. Some swimmers and officials in the United States, and elsewhere in the West, have demanded that so-called tainted medals be returned and perfunctory accomplishments be erased from the books.

Documents and admissions in recent years have revealed what many had expected — that the East Germans championed communism by building an in-

ternational sports power, in part, through a state-sponsored system of doping. Many athletes apparently did not know they were receiving drugs, believing instead they were taking vitamins. Four former East German swimming coaches and two physicians have been charged with causing harm to 17 teenage athletes in the 1970s and 1980s by giving them muscle-building anabolic steroids.

Continuing investigations by German prosecutors have produced disturbing findings. Petra Kind-Schneider, a gold medalist swimmer at the 1980 Olympics in Moscow, has said that she was given steroids beginning at age 14, without her knowledge, and that she now suffers from liver and heart problems.

Heidi Krieger, the 1986 European champion in the shot put, said she was given such huge doses of the male sex hormone testosterone, which serves as a steroid, that she developed facial hair, an Adam's apple and acute psychological problems. According to the magazine Der Spiegel, she considered the process irreversible and has changed her name to Andreas after two operations intended to make her a transsexual.

Reverberations have reached the upper levels of the German government. On Jan. 9, Interior Minister Manfred Kanther rejected as "one-sided" and "absurd" the demands that former East German athletes be stripped of their Olympic medals. Walter Trogner, president of the German Olympic Committee, agreed, saying that erasing the results of previous Olympics is "surely not the proper way" of overcoming the problem of doping.

Niemann, the star speed skater, and others have pointed out that athletes in the West also use performance-enhanc-

ing drugs, so the East Germans should not be singled out for punishment. One of the main problems with drug testing is that there are no certified tests for two performance-enhancing substances that athletes are widely suspected of using — human growth hormone, and EPO, or erythropoietin.

"This problem in sport is worldwide," Niemann said. "It's not appropriate to find a scapegoat in the former East Germany."

The International Olympic Committee feels the same way. At meetings in Nagano this week before the Winter Games begin Saturday, the IOC is expected to put a four-year limit on challenges to athletic performances. For instance, if someone questioned a gold medal at the Nagano Games, the matter would have to be successfully challenged before the Salt Lake City Games in 2002, or it would stand forever as a gold medal.

"It is a policy not to rewrite history," said Francois Carrard, director-general of the IOC.

Niemann has repeatedly said that she did not use drugs as an East German athlete and that she was never an informant for the Stasi, the former East German secret police. She has not been linked to either matter.

German skating authorities said that she is drug-tested up to 30 times a year, sometimes twice in one day, and has never failed a drug test.

"I'm very clean," she said. Asked if she were concerned that she may have been given drugs without her knowledge and may later suffer health consequences, Niemann said, "I'm as fit and healthy as I can be."

Orioles' Old-Folks Home Needs New Coat of Paint

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

B.J. Surhoff, a Baltimore Orioles outfielder who will be 34 this season, told the team's general manager, Pat Gillick, last week that "you better hurry up and get me signed to a contract extension."

"Why?" said Gillick.

"Because I may be your youngest player," said Surhoff.

The Orioles like to brag that Babe Ruth was born in a house that stood in what now is the outfield of Oriole Park at Camden Yards. It's a good thing Ruth

No wonder the Orioles want to trade Jeffrey Hammonds. At 26, he's the only one on the club who doesn't think of punk rock as New Age.

The Orioles aren't old. They're ancient. This isn't a gag. It's a fact. When camp starts, Terry Mathews, Alan Mills and even Roberto Alomar and Scott Erickson all will be past 30. Baltimore is paying \$70 million in salaries to a team, it fully expects to win a pennant. Yet baseball history says that a team this old, at so many positions has one probable destiny: late-season disintegration.

To join the Orioles, it takes more than mere age. You have to provide conclusive documentation that you have had a stellar career but that, finally, you are probably prime scrap-bean material. Carter hit .234 last year; Guillen hit .242. Drabek has been a 5.00 earned-run average man for three years.

Then, to Baltimore, you're valuable. The Orioles have a theory: Go For The Old. It's a tactic that's worked for many, contending teams. Add some classy ex-All-Stars who are at the end of the road. Be smart, unselfish and clutch. Play like a true team. Win it all.

But does any club really want to be this old? The team's new manager, Ray Miller, told Gillick that, when adding personnel, "I only want gamers." He's got 'em. In their primes, a lineup of Anderson, Alomar, Palmeiro, Carter, Ripken, Davis, Baines, Hoiles and Bordick/Guillen might have matched any nine ever assembled. Carter, Ripken and Baines rank Nos. 1-2-3 in the active runs-batted-in list with a total of more than 4,300 among them.

But how many Orioles players — besides 29-year-old Mike Mussina — are in their primes? Perhaps Erickson, Arthur Rhodes and Alomar (if his various ailments heal) still are. The rest?

Very few teams, however, have ever been constructed around one famous pitcher and so many aged question marks. And even fewer teams, already old, have deliberately spent an off-season getting much older.

The reason's clear. The Orioles have no real choice. The owner forced out a famous, successful manager. In baseball terms, that sends a message throughout the organization that the club should have gone to the World Series last year, but did not. So it must go to the Series this year. How do you get better? You have no hot prospects of note, nor any surplus kids to trade. Your payroll is already bloated. So, you add high-character, low-budget old-timers coming off lousy years.

And then you cross your fingers. By this season's end, Camden Yards may need to be renamed in baseball lore: Jurassic Park, home of a team that could turn out to be the oldest champion ever. Cander, however, requires one caveat: The long-term prognosis for dinosaurs has never been good.

Juninho Breaks Leg and May Miss World Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Juninho, the Brazilian midfielder, could miss the 1998 World Cup in France because of a leg and ankle injury that required surgery Monday.

The Atletico de Madrid midfielder fractured his fibula and ligaments of his left ankle when he was fouled by Michel Salgado of Celta Vigo in a Spanish first division match that ended, 1-1, Sunday.

"Doctor, and the World Cup?" was Juninho's only question when he was examined, El Pais reported.

Juninho, 24, was operated on in a Madrid clinic. Doctors there said he would need from three to five months to

recuperate fully.

"He might be able to play, but it is impossible to ignore the problems," said Dr. Pedro Guillen.

Juninho, who is 5-foot-3-inches (1.6 meters) tall, reportedly broke into tears when he heard the news. Brazil begins its defense of the World Cup in France on June 10.

"It was not my intention to hurt him," said Michel. "Although, as I was the defender, I suppose I should have got the red card."

Ciro Ferrara, the Italian defender, may also be out of the World Cup after breaking his leg while playing for Italian

league leaders Juventus in a 2-0 victory at Lecce on Sunday. He sustained the injury in a tackle with Alessandro Conticchio and will undergo surgery in Turin on Wednesday when he may have pins inserted to his tibia and fibula.

Ferrara, 30, also missed the 1996 European Championship with a muscle injury.

Riccardo Agricola, the team doctor, said Monday that Ferrara was unlikely to be fit for the World Cup. "I consider it almost impossible," he said. "Injuries of this sort usually take five to six months for a full recovery to match fitness." (AP, Reuters)

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SCSP: 5.44 SCSP: 5.30

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GO: 0.5380 FOD: 0.3476

ATLEMANNE (zone I) DM - TVA 15%
ZONE I - 1.04
ZONE II - 1.00
ZONE III - 1.00
GO: 1.01 SCSP: 1.41

BELGIUM on FFM - TVA 21%
GO: 21.74 FOD: 10.15
SCSP: 32.56 SCSP: 30.28

HOLLAND (zone 2) NLG - TVA 17.5%
AU 02/02/98
GO: 1.27 FOD: 0.810
SCSP: 1.523 SCSP: 1.872

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SPORTS

Lakers Can Run With the Bulls

By Mike Wise
New York Times Service

INGLEWOOD, California—Kobe Bryant fell asleep last week wondering what move Michael Jordan would try against him and whether he could move his feet in time to keep up. Shaquille O'Neal went one step further, forging his usual dietary staples for some fish and lean beef.

"No cookies, no cupcakes, no ice cream," O'Neal said. "You have to train for the world champions."

The prodigies and the legends went for a run on Sunday, and it was not even

just didn't focus on the game of basketball," said Jordan, who missed 15 of his 26 shots, but still finished with 31 points. He and Scottie Pippen (12 points in 35 minutes) barely left the bench in the fourth quarter.

It was theatrical for two quarters, with Jordan gliding by Bryant and even fooling the youngster on a backdoor play. The fearless 19-year-old came back at the other end, going around Pippen and underneath Jordan and laying the ball in softly off the glass.

But after halftime, Chicago wilted. Jordan and Luc Longley were the only Bulls to score in the third period. The Lakers' Eddie Jones had 10 in the quarter and finished with 20. O'Neal, in his 14th game back from an abdominal injury, wound up with 24 points and 9 rebounds. Rick Fox led the Lakers with 25 points.

NBA ROUNDOUP

close. The Los Angeles Lakers simply ran the Chicago Bulls off the floor of the Great Western Forum.

They routed the Bulls, 112-87, and gave a bit of credence to the prognosticators who see Los Angeles and Chicago converging in June for something more lasting than a regular-season blowout.

Bryant was scintillating. Playing some point guard because Nick Van Exel was injured, he finished with 20 points in 26 minutes. He did not stop the master, but he did not need to. Jordan and the Bulls throttled themselves, showing no desire to play defense during a third-quarter onslaught in which the Lakers outscored the Bulls by 14-11.

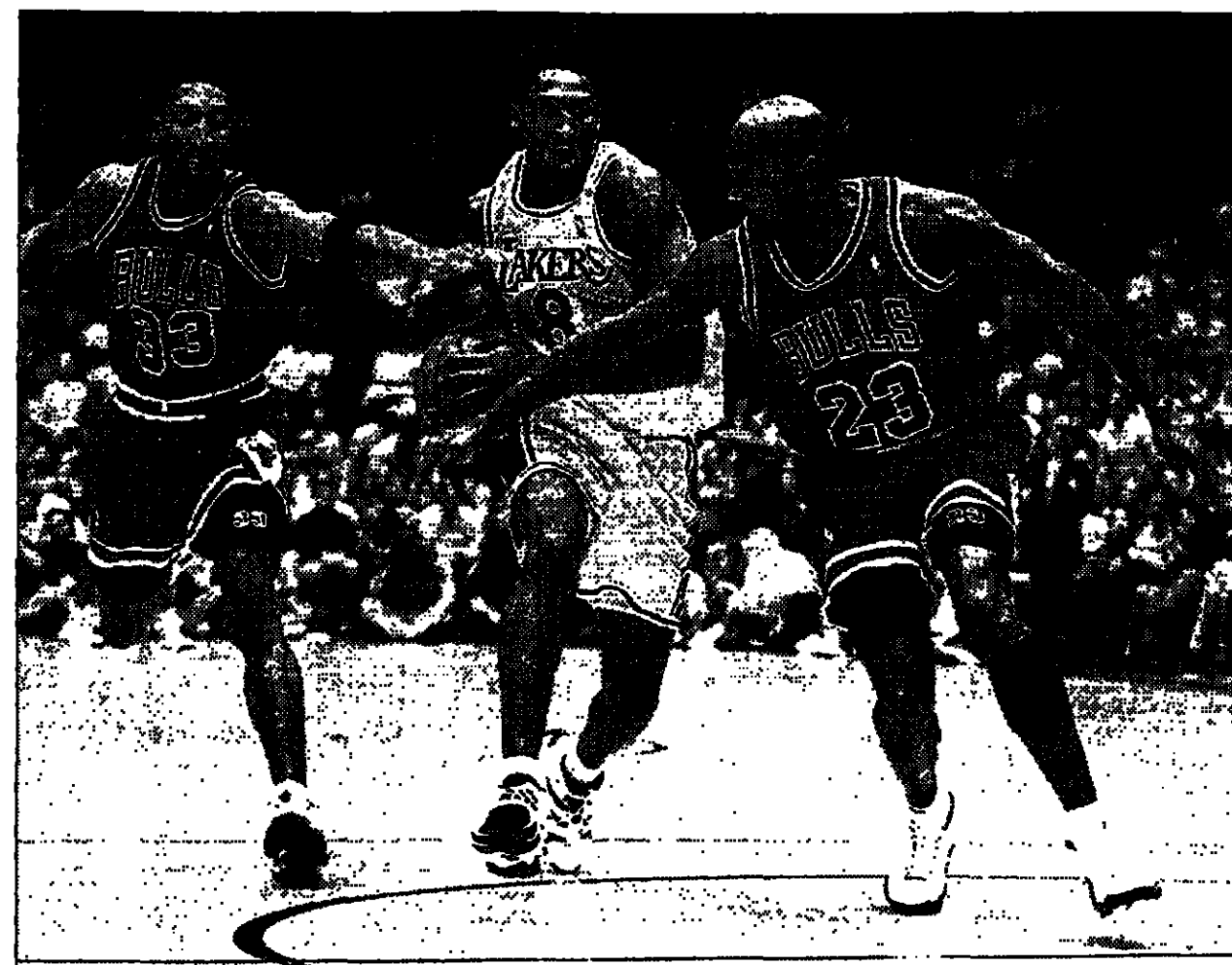
Four road games in six days or not, this was no way to behave before the All-Star Game break.

"I don't know if it was just going in there and just looking around or what, but we

just didn't focus on the game of basketball," said Jordan, who missed 15 of his 26 shots, but still finished with 31 points. He and Scottie Pippen (12 points in 35 minutes) barely left the bench in the fourth quarter.

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The Lakers' Kobe Bryant trying to barrel past the Bulls' Scottie Pippen, left, and Michael Jordan, on a fast break.

90 tie with 2:53 remaining on a 3-pointer by Mitch Richmond, who scored 27 of his 31 points in the second half. Chuck Person's 3-point shot snapped the deadlock and triggered a 9-0 Spurs run for a 99-90 lead with 51 seconds to go. Person finished with 19 points, including all five of San Antonio's 3-pointers.

SuperSonics 97, Nets 87 In Seattle, the Sonics' Vin Baker scored 24 points and gave Keith Van Horn, the New Jersey rookie, a lesson. Baker had nine rebounds and two blocked shots in 35 minutes. Van Horn totaled 17 points,

five rebounds and one blocked shot in 32 minutes. Detlef Schrempf had 20 points and 13 rebounds as Seattle improved its NBA record to 36-10. The Sonics won for the 19th time in 21 games at home.

Jazz 115, Warriors 86 Karl Malone scored 20 points and moved into sixth place on the NBA career scoring list as Utah won on the road against Golden State.

Malone entered the game seven points behind Oscar Robertson's career total of 26,710, and passed the Hall of Famer by hitting the first of

two free throws with 5:22 remaining in the first quarter.

Pacers 99, Clippers 92 In Los Angeles, Rik Smits scored 23 points and Reggie Miller hit a clutch 3-point shot as Indiana held off the Clippers for its seventh consecutive victory.

Trail Blazers 97, Raptors 90 In Portland, Isaiah Rider scored a season-high 38 points for the Blazers. The Raptors, led by Damon Stoudamire's 21 points, rallied from 14 back in the fourth quarter to make it 94-89 on John Wallace's free throws with 33 seconds remaining.

But two free throws by Rider and one by Kelvin Cato settled the outcome.

Celtics 107, Rockets 96 In Boston, Antoine Walker posted his first triple-double of the season and Dana Barros scored a season-high 23 points for the Celtics.

Knicks 89, Heat 83 In New York, Larry Johnson scored a season-high 35 points as the Knicks won the latest installment of this intense rivalry.

Bucks 118, Timberwolves 110 Glenn Robinson scored 29 points and Terrell Brandon had 22 points and 12 assists as Milwaukee won at home.

Red Wings Put End To Capitals' Streak

The Associated Press

It took the Detroit Red Wings just 64 seconds to put an end to Washington's seven-game unbeaten streak.

Trailing 2-1 early in the third period, the Red Wings got goals from Aaron

Hodson, who improved to 7-2-2. "Someday, maybe people will realize I can play."

Mighty Ducks 4, Blackhawks 3 Teemu Selanne capped a two-goal, two-assist night with his league-leading 39th score 2:51 into overtime to lift Anaheim to victory at home.

NHL ROUNDOUP

Ward at 3:12 and Brendan Shanahan at 4:16, and Detroit went on to a 4-2 victory over the Capitals on Sunday.

Brent Gilchrist added a power-play goal at 7:55 for the Red Wings. It was Detroit's first victory on the road since Dec. 27, while the Capitals ended the game 5-0-1 in their last six games at the MCI Center.

Olie Kolzig, the Washington goalie, was the victim of the Red Wings' third-period barrage.

"We played well—for the first two periods anyway," Kolzig said. "We had a chance to beat them. It's disappointing because I think we had them on the ropes going into the third period."

Ward's slap shot sailed over Kolzig's right shoulder for the tying goal, and Shanahan scored his 23rd of the season when he sneaked unchecked to the right post and poked the puck into the net.

Detroit's backup goalie, Kevin Hodson, made 23 saves in his first start for the Red Wings since Jan. 12.

Adam Oates' 13th goal gave the Capitals a 2-1 lead 6:55 into the second period, but Hodson shut them down the rest of the way. He also stopped Oates on a breakaway later in the period.

"Every game, people think it's my first NHL game," said

Paul Kariya scored the other two Ducks' goals before he left with a concussion in a game filled with 121 minutes in penalties.

Chris Chelios tied the score at 3-3 with 9:14 left in the third period after Tony Amonte missed a penalty shot late in the second period. Guy Herbert had a career and team-record 47 saves for the Ducks.

Islanders 2, Bruins 2 Paul Kruse's slap shot goal with 8:40 left in regulation time gave New York the tie, improving the Islanders to 2-0-1 in their last three games.

Sabres 5, Panthers 2 Buffalo ran its unbeaten streak to five games as Brian Holzinger scored the go-ahead goal in the second period and Derek Plante added a power-play goal early in the third.

Florida, which had its six-game home unbeaten streak snapped, fought back from a 2-0 deficit on goals by Radek Dvorak and Ray Whitney before the Sabres regained control.

Canadiens 6, Hurricanes 3 Vladimir Malakhov scored his first NHL hat trick as Montreal coasted to victory. The Canadiens are unbeaten in 10 games on the road since Christmas. After the game, the Canadiens acquired Zarek Zalapski and Jonas Hoglund from Calgary for Valeri Bure and future considerations.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	27	17	.614	0
New Jersey	26	18	.591	1
Washington	23	23	.500	5
Boston	21	24	.467	8
Orlando	21	25	.458	9
Philadelphia	14	29	.326	12 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Indiana	23	17	.577	0
Chicago	22	18	.556	1
Atlanta	21	19	.524	2
Charlotte	20	20	.500	3
Cleveland	19	21	.476	4
Memphis	22	22	.500	5
San Antonio	21	24	.467	6
Detroit	10	35	.222	22 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

NORTHWEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	23	17	.577	0
Utah	20	19	.514	3
Minnesota	22	19	.538	4
Vancouver	21	23	.479	5
Dallas	18	26	.409	8
Denver	4	36	.111	27 1/2

PACIFIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Seattle	10	26	.278	0
L.A. Lakers	23	11	.676	17
Phoenix	22	14	.611	2
Portland	22	14	.611	3
Sacramento	19	21	.476	4
L.A. Clippers	10	27	.267	26 1/2
Golden State	10	26	.278	27

SOUTHWEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Miami	18	23	.438	0
New York	22	23	.489	1
Atlanta	10	24	.294	10
Orlando	10	24	.294	11

T: Stoudamire 6-24 7-21, J. Wallace 8-12-4

6-26 P. Rider 15-25 7-10 36, Trent 6-10 5-17, Johnson 11-11, New York 46 (Clayton).

Portland 66 (R. Wallace, Soborn 11).

Assists—Toronto 17 (Stoudamire 9), Portland 30 (R. Wallace, Anderson, Askew 6).

Indiana 28 29 24 18—97

L.A. Clippers 25 21 20 22—92

Seattle 22 22 5-4 22, Miller 6-15 3-4 20

Clippers Rogers 16-34 19, Schrempf 6-10

9-15, Robinson—Indiana 52 (D. Dorsey, McKay 9), Los Angeles 55 (Wright 17), Seattle—Indiana 20 (Lindsey 9), Los Angeles 15 (Mullins, Robinson 3).

New Jersey 16 16 16 26—87

Seattle 25 22 24 25—92

N.J.: Van Horn 6-13 4-17, J. Williams 7-12

3-5 17, St. Baker 9-14 6-24, Schrempf 7-14-3

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28 15 9 45 152 117

Washington 28 18 10 42 151 137

Florida 18 24 11 47 132 136

N.Y. Rangers 16 22 15 47 133 145

N.Y. Islanders 18 28 6 44 138 151

Tampa Bay 9 35 8 26 90 167

NORTHEAST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	29	15	.658	0
Minnesota	28	17	.620	1
Boston	23	19	.548	5
Ottawa	22	23	.489	9
Buffalo	20	21	.484	10
Carolina	17	27	.389	15

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Dallas	33	13	.714	0
Detroit	20	14	.588	1
St. Louis	20	14	.588	1
Phoenix	24	10	.706	1
Chicago	21	23	.479	4
Toronto	17	27	.389	8

PACIFIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Colorado	24	13	.646	0
Los Angeles	22	19	.538	1
San Jose	20	25	.444	3
Edmonton	20	25	.444	3
Anaheim	14	29	.326	8
Vancouver	14	29	.326	8

SUNDAY RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Washington	8	1	.889	0
Philadelphia	2	2	.500	0
St. Louis	2	2	.500	0
Phoenix	2	2	.500	0
Chicago	2	2	.500	0
Toronto	2	2	.500	0

